Effigie di vero Ritratto di Marianiello, comandante, in Napoli

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Cath Scutthorp

1810 AN EXACT J. C.

HISTORIE

OF

The late REVOLUTIONS

IN

NAPLES;

AND OF

Their monstrous Successes,

Not to be parallel'd by any

Ancient or Modern History.

Published by the

Lord *Alexander Giraffi*

in Italian; And (for the rarenesse of the subject) rendred to English,

~~Tim.~~ By *J. H.* Esqr. ~~Tyrrell~~

Non est quod *mireris præterita,*
Præsentia te reddent *attonitum.* Liv.

Leave off admiring *what* before *hath past,*
This present *Age will make thee more* agast.

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To the Right VVorſhipfull the Governour, the Deputy, and the reſt of the worthy Company trading into the *Levant*.

SIRS,

THE Scene *of this enſuing* Story, *was that* Country *where* Princes *are* Merchants, *and with which* you *hold moſt* correſpondence; *This, with thoſe high reſpects I have alwaies profeſs'd to that* Noble Society, *and the em-*

ployment which by Royall Commiſsion *I once had to ſerve ſome of them, induc'd me to this* addreſſe.

The Originall *was very lately compil'd by an* Italian Nobleman, *and though it be a* ſmall volume, *yet it contains as* ſtupendous paſſages, *as ever happen'd on* Earth *ſince* Diſcord *firſt entred into the* VVorld; *And indeed were they not* freſh, *and acted, as it were but* yeſterday, *it wold ſtagger any ones* faith *to beleeve, that in ſo well a* policed City *as* Naples, *commanded by*

by a Viceroy, *and three* præſidiall Caſtles, *ſo full of* Nobility *and* Gentry, *as no place more, abounding with ſo many* ſober *and* politic Heads, *I ſay, it wold ſtumble any ones belief, that a* young fellow, a petty poor bare-footed Fiſherman, *ſhold draw after him in leſſe then three days, above* forty thouſand armed men, *and ſhaking off his* linnen ſlop, blue waſtcoat, & red bonnet, *ſhold the fourth day ride triumphantly upon his* Courſier *in* cloth of ſilver, *command all* Naples, *and conſequently*

neer upon six hundred thousand souls, *as absolutely as ever* Monark *did; and all this by his own* single Orders, *which were of force enough to* plunder *or* burn *any house, to banish the* proudest Lord, *or chop off any* head, *without* judiciall Proceeding.

In this Narration, *though* short *and* small, *you may see all the circumstances hereof related with much* exactnesse: *Moreover, as in a* little Ring *emboss'd with som* precious Stone, *one may behold the* effigies *of a* great

castle,

Caſtle, or Mountaine (by a rare contraction of the object) ſo in this ſmall Hiſtory of *Anello, which I preſent unto your eyes, you may diſcern the greatneſſe of my deſires, that the world ſhold witneſſe how much I am

* A Ring.

X. May
1650.

Your humble and

ready Servitor,

Iames Howell.

NEVVES FROM NAPLES.

The Proem.

THat brave Napolitan *Courser*, no leſſe generous then undaunted, who for exceſs of mettle, (prancing and triumphing in his owne liberty) wold not ſuffer either bit in mouth or ſaddle on back by any barbarous Nation or Foe for ſo many Ages.

He, who in ſo many warlike aſſaults full of Martiall ſpirits did by his proud neighing kick down the pride, and broke the courage of the great *Hannibal*, giving him ſuch thumps on the breaſt that drove him back to the banks of Carthage after his glorious victories againſt the Romans, and other Nations by him de-veild.

He who ſtopp'd that formidable Army of three hundred thouſand Combatants under King *Genſerieus* the Goth, after he had ſack'd and burnt Rome, forcing him to bid a farewell to fair Italie.

He who with a bold tooth did ſo irreparably ſtrike *Belliſardus* the Greek, that he conſtrained him to take counſell of his feet, and betake himſelf to a ſhamefull flight.

He that with a mortall kick ſtruck *Alboinus* the Pagan, King of the Longobards, with an innumerable Army, having had the dominion of Italie ſix hundred yeers and upwards.

He who triumph'd o're three moſt potent barbarous Kings, *di Fontana* King of Afric, *di Eſdione* King of *Boetia* and *Carthage*, and of *Marchinato* King of Syria and Perſia, taking pleaſure to ſwim in the blood of two and forty thouſand *Saracens*, and never reſted or drew back his foot till he got them all the ſpoils of that fearfull Army.

He who after three moneths of ſtreight ſiege did force *Henry* the German Emperour to retire himſelf ſhamefully.

He who being gamelom and full of heat, delighted chiefly to prance among armes and armed men, and to whiten the ſands with his foame, being already ſtain'd with the blood of the enemy, and to trample upon unburied carcaſes.

This

This brave Napolitan *Courſer* came afterwards by his misfortune (his antient liberty and innated bravery being loſt) into the poſſeſſion of ſtrangers, ſomtimes of the *Normans*, ſomtimes of the *Swevians*, ſomtimes of the *French*, with the expence of a world of blood: At laſt he fell into the hands of the *Arragonians*, and the moſt renowned Houſe of *Auſtria* their Succeſſors, who looking upon him with a gentle look, and whether he was ſtroak'd with ſom magic hand, or ſwitch'd with ſom inchanted rod, he received from them the bridle into his mouth, the ſaddle upon his back, and willingly took up the Cavalier to manage him ever ſince.

Theſe afterwards by their naturall ſagacity feeding and nouriſhing him with graines of many graces, and conceſſion of priviledges, made him ready to obey, and deliver'd him to the goverment of their Horſ-courſers, that being well guided and inſtructed by them in the art of warr, they might quickly make uſe of him upon occaſion of any enterprize.

Naples for the ſpace of 203. yeers ſerv'd the Majeſty of this Houſe with no ill-minded gratitude and fidelity; ſhe ſuccor'd *Alphonſo* the firſt with a voluntary impoſition of ten Carlines upon ev'ry fire throughout the whole Kingdom for ever; they added five carlines

more to *Ferdinand* for ever, and ſo by degrees it mounted to 66. Carlines, which ſhe payes to this day, and comes to three millions of gold yearly.

She ſerv'd the Houſe of *Auſtria* afterwards with more readineſſe, having ſupplied *Charles* the fift in ten donatives with five millions, *Philip* the ſecond with thirty in three and thirty donatives, and *Philip* the third and fourth, from the yeer 1628. to this day with a hundred millions and more, for which free donatives 'twas neceſſary to impoſe many taxes and gabells upon all edible commodities, to the end that he might completely ſatisfie his deſires.

And purſuing the ſame affection towards her King now regnant in the yeer 1646. and being deſirous to preſent him with a new donative, without having any regard to her own forces now much infeebled, a new deſign was found out to put a new gabell upon fruits, which comprehended all ſorts as well dry as green, as far as Mulberies, Grapes, Figgs, Apples, Pears, &c. depriving her of her ordinary nutriment: But making her live ſo ſeven moneths continually, ſhe fell down at laſt flat upon the ground by meer weakneſſe, and then feeling her deplored eſtate, and of the whole Kingdome, ſhe took a new reſolution to disburthen her ſelfe not onely of this, but

of

of all other insupportable exactions formerly imposed, and this she did not without welgrounded reasons: For it is a cleer case that there is ingraven in the breasts of men by nature her self a detestation of slavery, and how unwillingly they put their necks into the yoke of another, specially when it becomes intolerable, when exorbitant exactions are imposed upon Subjects wherby they are reduced to extreme fits of desperateness. *Ad extremum ruunt populi exitium, cùm extrema onera iis imponuntur*; People run to extreme ruine, when extreme burdens are laid upon them, as *Tacitus* truly taught.

Hence it came to passe, that in the royall City of *Naples*, that Masse of numberless peeple with their families being among other gabells much aggriev'd for that upon *fruits*, and not being able to indure it, & having made it oftem knowne unto the most excellent Lord the Duke of *Arcos* Vice-Roy of that Kingdom, by the public cries and lamentations of women and children, and the men of *Lavinaro*, and other popular quarters, as he pass'd through the Market place to the devotion of the most holy Mother of Carmine in the Church of the Carmelites, situated along the said Market, and having petitioned him by the means of the most eminent Cardinal *Filomarino* the Archbishop, and others, to take off

the ſaid gabell; upon a Sunday as his Excellency went to the ſaid Church he heard a great buzz among the peeple, and little leſſe then threatnings, preſages of the following commotions which ſucceeded afterwards, and promiſing to take quite off the ſaid gabell, he returned with ſuch apprehenſions of fear into the Palace, that he not only went no more to the *Carmine*, but he wold not ſuffer the moſt ſolemne Feaſt of S. *John Baptiſt* to be celebrated, which was us'd to be yeerly in Naples; and this was done of purpoſe for preventing ſuch an infinite crue of people ſhould not aſſemble in one place.

In the interim the peeple much grumbling and muttering that the promiſed grace was delayed, put fire one night to a baracca of powder in the Market place where the ſaid gabell was exacted, which was afterwards repair'd after this had twice happen'd.

There wanted not from day to day moſt puhgent and bitter invectives full of popular grievances and of fiery proteſts againſt the public Officers, fixed up in the moſt public places of the City.

This boldneſſe increaſed afterwards, and with this boldneſſe an envie upon the report that was had of the good ſucceſs the revolutions of *Palermo*, and a good part of *Sicilie*, *Meſſina* excepted, had for their grivances by force

force of Arms from the moſt excellent Lord the Marquis of *Velez* Vice-Roy of that Kingdom, who took off, or moderated moſt gabells, and gave afterwards a general pardon for all exceſſes, as for opening of priſons, murthers, thefts, arming in the Countrey, and all other offences, &c, the tenor whereof was as followeth:

The firſt Ban, or Act of Grace in Sicilie.

HIs Excellency in relation to the royall Patrimony by this preſent Act to be alwayes in force, doth take off, and aboliſh to perpetuity the gabell of meal, wine, oyl, fleſh, and cheeſe throughout all this City and Territory of Palermo *for ever, and that the Conſulls for the Maſter ſhips are to have two popular* Jurats *to perpetuity from this day forward, for the ſervice of the peeple. In Palermo this* 21. *of May,* 1647.

The Marquis of Velez.

Subſcribed by all the Miniſters of the Patrimony, as alſo by the Civil and Criminial Court, and by the Maſter Notary of the Kingdom.

The ſecond Ban in Sicilie.

BEcauſe that this night the priſons of the Vicaria *were broken ope, and the priſoners made to go out that were found therein, and his* Excellency *knowing the ſaid priſoners to be faultleſs, by this preſent Ban he pardoneth all and every one of the ſaid priſoners: And likewiſe his* Excellency *doth acquit and pardon them who were found left in the ſaid priſons, and did not go out; moreover his Excellency doth give grace and pardon* Sub verbo & fide Regia, *by royall Word and Faith to all the ſaid priſoners, as well for the Delinquency of flight, as for all other Delinquencies for which they were impriſon'd. In Palermo this* 21. *of May,* 1647.

The Marquis de los Velez.

Don Livio Pente Preſident of Juſtice.

The peeple of Naples being thus allur'd and incouraged by the example of the neighbour Kingdom, grew very envious to attain the ſame freedome, ſaying, And what? are we leſſe then *Palermo*? is not our peeple peradventure if they unite, more formidable and warlike? Have not we more reaſon far, being more burden'd and oppreſs'd? On, on to Armes, time is precious, 'tis not good to delay the

the enterprize, &c. Theſe, and like complaints made in divers Conventicles became now public: Whereupon the Lord Vice-Roy in high wiſdome being very deſirous to prevent miſchiefs, caus'd the ſix Quarters or Precincts of the City to meet oftentimes, *viz.* The fifth part of the Gentry, and the ſixt of the peeple, that by all meanes there might be wayes found out to take off that gabell or tax upon *Fruits.* Which deſigne though 'twas pleaſing to all for the ſatisfaction of the peeple, yet becauſe it was prejudiciall to ſome of the Farmers, there were ſecret wayes found to hinder the happy effect of the ſaid buſineſs, but they went about to diſſwade the Vice-King from the accompliſhment of his promiſe made to the peeple, and either to pleaſe him, or for their owne private intereſt (which is more probable) they repreſented unto him, that a few poore Tatterdimalians had made all that noiſe: therefore they induc'd him to repaire the Tollhouſe for fruit that was burnt, which he did, but with a purpoſe to take it quite off, or find ſome temperate way to ſatisfie the diſcontented peeple on the one ſide, and the Napolitans, Nobles, Gentry and Merchants on the other ſide, who had advanc'd upon the ſaid gabell above ſix hundred

dred thouſand Crownes upon the account of the Capital million, and eighty five thouſand Crownes of annuall rent.

This way of temper was buzz'd abroad to be ſom new Tax that was to be put upon Corne and Wine; whereunto th'inraged peeple replied, and proteſted that they wold never give way thereunto, but they reiterated their inſtances to have the ſaid gabell upon Fruits to be quite taken off, and not to put any other in compenſation of it.

As matters were thus perplex'd, behold, an occaſion did ſuddenly preſent it ſelfe in an inſtant, the 7. of July, 1647. which made way to the totall execution of the deſired purpoſe, as it ſhall be clearly declared very punctually from day to day, and that with as much fidelity and truth, as any pen can poſſibly promiſe upon this ſubject.

SUN-

Sunday the 7. of Iuly, 1647.

The firſt Day.

A Young man about twenty four yeers old happen'd to be in a corner of the great Market place at Naples, a ſpritefull man, and pleaſant, of a middle ſtature, black-ey'd, rather lean then fat, having a ſmall tuff of haire; he wore linnen ſlops, a blew waſtcoat, and went barefoot, with a Mariners cap, but he was of a good countenance, ſtout and lively as could be, as the effects will ſhew. His profeſſion was to angle for little fiſh with a cane, hook and line, as alſo to buy fiſh, and to carry &retail them to ſom that dwelt in his quarter; & ſuch men are called in Naples *Peſcivendoli*. His name was *Tomaſo Anello* of Amalfi, but vulgarly cal'd *Maſaniello* by contraction. This man dwelt in the Market place, and under the window of his houſe there were the Armes and name of *Charles* the fifth, very ancient, towards the left ſide of a fountain hard by, which might be attributed to a myſterious preſage that he ſhould renew, and ſet afoot, as he himſelf wold ſay often very pleaſantly, the priviledges which that unconquer'd Monarque granted

granted to the City and People of Naples. Beſides there's a tru obſervation, and 'tis about a hundred yeers ſince, juſt in the yeer 1547. but in the moneth of May, as *John Antonio* relates in the Hiſtory of Naples, when there was another commotion in the government of Don *Petro de Toledo*, by reaſon of the Tribunal of the holy Inquiſition which *Philip* the ſecond wold have introduced; another *Maſaniello*, a Sorrentine and Bandito Captain was chief of that tumult. But although the Nobility was then joyn'd with the peeple, that ſublevation was not very hurtfull, nor laſted any long time. And if ſuch an union had now bin, ſo much ruine had not happen'd to King or peeple; for what greater contagion can there be to a City then a diſunion 'twixt her inhabitants? What deſtroy'd Carthage? the two Factions of *Barchiniani* and *Hanoniani*: What maintain'd war in France for 60. yeers, but the diſſention of the Houſe of Burgundy and Orleans? What brought ſo much deſolation to England, and cauſed ſeven fearfull battells, wherein 80. Princes of the illuſtrious bloud were ſlain, but the faction of the Houſes of Lancaſter and York? And what ranvers'd and confounded the tranquillity of the Florentine Republic but the faction of the *Bianchi* and *Neri*? In ſumme, the ſame that a Fever is to a naturall body, the ſame is diſunion in a City

or

or Kingdom. A City is a ſhip, and diviſions are the leaks, through which, while the Mariners fight one with the other, the water enters and drownes all: The wiſe Pilot who ſteers ought to ſtop thoſe leaks, and make up the breaches of diviſion, and reſerve himſelf without truſting any other for the helm, and ſpecially not to place there any capricious heads, or factious ſpirits, and to be ſure to keep himſelf ſtill Lord and Patron of the veſſell.

This *Maſaniello* out of a kind of naturall craft having obſerved the murmurings up and down the Citie, took hold of the following occaſion.

One day (which was ſome four days before the moſt holy Feaſt of *Corpus Domini*) he went very angry towards his houſe, and paſſing by a Church where the famous Bandito *Perrone* had fled for refuge with a companion of his, being ask'd by theſe, what ayl'd him? he anſwered in great choler, I will be bound to be hang'd, but I will right this City; they laugh'd at his words, ſaying, a proper Squire to right the City of Naples, *Maſaniello* replied, Do not laugh, I ſwear by God, if I had two or three of my humor, you ſhold ſee what I could do: What wold you do? (ſaid they) he anſwered, Will you joyne with me? why not? anſwered they; give me

then

then your faith, replied *Maſaniello*, and you ſhall ſee what we we have to do, ſo they having plighted their faith unto him, he departed.

A little after he fell into a great choler, becauſe his fiſh was taken from him by ſom of the Court, becauſe he had not payed the gabell, he thought then to make uſe of the occaſion of the murmurings the peeple had then for the gabell upon *fruit*, and being departed from *Perrone* he went up and downe the fruit-ſhops that were in that quarter, adviſing them that the next day they ſhold com all united to the Market with a reſolution to tell the Countrey-Fruiterers that they wold buy no more gabell'd fruit.

In the interim that this noiſe diffus'd it ſelf up and down the ſhops, the *Elect* of the peeple *Andreas Anacleto* being choſen that very day, betook himſelfe to the Market place where the fruits were diſtributed to the ſhop-keepers, they cryed out, they wold buy no gabell'd fruit, the *Elect* perſwaded that at that time the gabell ſhould be payed, and it ſhold be ſpeedily taken off, ſo the tumult ceaſed for that time. *Maſaniello* ſeeing nothing was don then, he went up and down thoſe quarters, crying, *avant gabell*, *avant gabell*, for which ſom laugh'd at him, but others conſider'd well of his words.

More

Moreover, about this time a great number of boyes being gathered together in the Market-place he told them, ſay as I do, Two torneſes, to wit a baiocco for a meaſure of oyle, ſix and thirty ounces the loaf of bread, two and twenty the pound of cheeſe, ſix granas for beef, ſix granas for pulſe, nine granas for veal, four granas the Greek, two granas the pinte of wine; theſe words he made them repeat divers times, and being taught and bearing them in memory they cried them up and down all the City, and in the face of the Vice-Roy, for then there was payed for every thing as *Maſaniello* had taught the children. Beſides, he gave them another leſſon, which was this: *Viva Dio, viva la Madonna del Carmine, viva il Papa, viva il Re di Spagna, e la Graſica, e muora, muora il mal governo.* Let Let God live, let the Lady of Carmine live, let the Pope live, let the King of Spain and Graſica live, and let the ill goverment die, let the ill goverment die. This and ſuch like Doctrines being taught by *Maſaniello* to his Schollers, and cried up and downe; caus'd much laughter and jeering at the Maſter, they held him to be mad and fooliſh; but he told them, ye laugh at me now, but you ſhall ſee ſhortly what *Maſaniello* can do, let me alone, if I do not free you from ſo many ſlaveries, let me be held infamous for ever, which words

increaſed

increaſed their laughter the more. But he not caring for that, tended his buſineſſe, whereupon he inrolled ſuch a number of thoſe boyes 'twixt ſeventeen and ſixteen yeers old, that they came to be five hundred, and at laſt two thouſand, inſomuch that he could not only, make a Company, but whole Regiments: He thus prepar'd them againſt the great feaſt of our Lady of *Carmine*, which was neer, of which *Militia* he made himſelf Generall, giving every one of them in their hands a little weak cane.

The ſeventh day of July being come, which was a Sunday, upon which day the Feſtival of our *Lady of Grace* was us'd to be in a Chappell hard by, and commonly the feaſt was made by all the boyes and common people about the Market, with the meaner ſort of the dwellers in the neighboring quarters, they erected there according to cuſtom a caſtle of wood, which was to be battered with ſticks and fruit, upon this occaſion there aſſembled there abundance of people of the meaner ſort, and although the houre was com that fruits were us'd to be brought to the Market to pay gabell, and the boyes us'd to be there to gather ſuch fruit that fell upon the ſtreets; but it chanc'd there came no fruit at all, becauſe the ſhop-keepers had mutined and agreed not to buy any fruit, of purpoſe not to pay the gabell, as

they

they were uſed to do, telling the Fruiterers, that they ſhold pay the gabell if they wold, for the Shopkeepers wold pay none: this ſeeming very ſtrange, they came from words to blowes with the Shopkeepers: And in regard of this difference there was no fruit then in the market which were freſh, but a few of the day before; A tumult did ariſe among the peeple, which being told the Lord *Zuſia Graſſiero* Regent of the City, he ordered the forenamed *Anaclerio* the Elect of the peeple, that he ſhold apply himſelf to remedy that commotion; which he attempted to do, but all in vain, in regard of the firſt and obſtinate quarrell that was 'twixt the Fruiterers and the retailing Shopkeepers; wherefore the *Elect*, not to diſpleaſe the peeple and Shopkeepers, gave ſentence againſt the Fruiterers as Forreners, (moſt part of whom were of the City of Puzzuolo) reviling them with words, and threatning to baſtinado them, and have them condemned to the Gallies.

Among thoſe of Puzzolo there was a coſen of *Maſſianello's*, who, according to the inſtructions given him, began more then any to incite the peeple, who ſeeing that he could ſell his fruit but at a low price, and after he had payed the Gabell, there was ſcarce left as much as would pay for the Barque and quit coſt, he flew into ſuch a rage, that throwing two great

baskets upon the ground, he cried out, *God gives plenty, and the ill government a dearth*; therefore I care not a ſtraw for this fruit, let every one take of it. The boyes eagerly ran to gather and eat the fruit. *Maſaniello*, all this falling out according to his expectation, ruſh'd in among them, crying out, *Without Gabell, Without Gabell.* But *Anaclerio* threatning him with whipping and the Gallies, not onely the Fruiterers, but all the people threw Figs, Apples, and other fruits in great fury into his face. But this ſeeming but little to *Maſaniello*, he hit him upon the breſt with a ſtone, and incouraged his militia of boyes to do as he did; which they did: But *Anaclerio* breaking through the crowd in a coach, made haſt to the Church of Carmine, where finding a felluca, he imbark'd himſelf therein, and ſo got towards the Pallace, otherwiſe he had been torn in peeces, or ſton'd to death by the boyes.

Upon this ſucceſs the people flocking in greater numbers as well in the ſaid Market-place, as elſe-where, they began to exclaime aloud againſt thoſe intolerable grievances under which they groan'd; ſo a mighty rumor ran up and down the ſtreets protesting to pay no more gabell, and crying out, Let th. *King of Spain live, but let the ill Government die*: The fury ſtill increaſing, *Maſaniello* being follow'd by an infinite company of boyes and

and all ſorts of looſe people, ſom with ſticks, others with pikes and partizans taken from the Tower of the *Carmine*, he leap'd up upon the higheſt table which was among the Fruiterers, and with a loud voice cryed, *Be merry dear companions and brothers, give God thanks, and to the glorious Virgin of* Carmine, *that the hour of your redemption drawes neer; this poor bare-footed fellow as another* Moſes, *who freed the Iſraelites from* Pharoahs *red, ſhall in that manner redeem you of all gabells, from the firſt time that they were ever impoſed: A Fiſherman, who was* Peter, *reduc'd with his voice from Satans ſlavery to the liberty of Chriſt Rome her ſelf, and with Rome a world: Now, another Fiſherman, who is* Maſaniello, *ſhall releaſe Naples, and with Naples a whole kingdom, from the tyranny of Gabells. From henceforth ye ſhall ſhake from off your necks the intolerable yoke of ſo many grievances, which have depreſs'd you hitherto: Nor to effect this do I care a ruſh to be torn in peeces, and to be dragg'd up and down the gutters of Naples: Let all the blood in my body ſpin out of theſe veines, let this head skip from my ſhoulders by a fatall ſteel, and be perch'd up in this market upon a pole, yet I ſhall die contented and glorious; it will be triumph and honor unto me, to think that my blood and life periſh in ſo glorious a conqueſt.*

Maſaniello repeating often theſe and ſuch

like words inflam'd marvelouſly the minds of the peeple, who were diſpos'd in their hearts to cooperate with him to this effect, and to begin the work there was fire put to the houſe that was next the Toll-houſe for fruit, both which were burnt to the very ground with all the books and accounts, with divers of the Farmers of the Cuſtomers goods who were there put up.

This being don, the common peeple increas'd in ſuch nombers up and down the ſtreets that ev'ry one did ſhut up his ſhop, ev'ry one being aſtoniſh'd at ſuch a ſudden garboyle ſeeming rather to dream of ſuch a one then ſee it: Whereupon many thouſand peeple uniting themſelfs went to other quarters of the Citty, where all the gabell houſes were as thoſe of fruit, of corn, of fleſh, of fiſh, of ſalt, wine, oil, cheeſe, ſilk, and all other either edible, or wearable comodities and ſpar'd not one of them, but taking out of them all the writings and books of entrance or iſſues appertaining to the ſaid gabell; as alſo all the furniture as well of the Farmers as others, and all things that were there in pawn or otherwiſe, as Hangings, Chaires, Armes great quantities of moneys with other rich moveables all was hurl'd into a great fire of ſtraw; benches, forms, ſedans with other ſtuff were burnt all to aſhes upon the ſtreets, In

which

which actions one thing was very conſiderable, that in plundring thoſe houſhold ſtuffs and moneys not one durſt meddle with the leaſt peece of any thing, becauſe all ſhold be dedicated to the fire, being the quinteſſence as 'twas ſaid, of their blood, therefore they wold not have a jot of any thing preſerv'd from the fury of the fire. The people taking hereby more and more boldneſſe and courage becauſe they found no reſiſtance or obſtacle, and the nomber ſtill increaſing to the nomber of about 10000. they made towards the Palace of the Viceroy, many of them holding upon the tops of ſtaves, and pikes loafs of bread, which was then ſold very dear ſcarce weighing 22. ounces: The cry ſtill continued more louder then ever, *Let the King of Spain live, and let the ill government periſh.*

So the firſt Militia of *Maſaniello* conſiſting of 2000. boyes march'd on, every one lifting up his cane and tying a clout of black cloth on the top went along the ſtreets and cryed out with delorous and loud voices, which mov'd many to tenderneſſe and tears. *Have compaſſion upon theſe poor ſouls in Purgatory, who not being able to endure the grievous burden of ſo many grievances ſeek how they may ſcape away: O brothers cooperate with us! O ſiſters help ſo juſt ſo neceſſary an enterpriſe, and ſo profitable for ev'ry body.*; In ſuch dolefull tones going on

from one ſtreet to the other, they came at laſt to St. *James* his priſon, where freeing all the priſoners they admitted them to their ſociety.

But being com before the Palace and under the window of the Viceroy, they began to cry out amain, that they wold not be freed of the fruit-gabell only, but of all other, ſpecially that of corn. Hereupon the Viceroy came out into the Balcone, and told them that the ſaid gabell ſhold be aboliſh'd, and part of the corn gabell alſo: but the peeple bawl'd ſtill that they wold not be releev'd *in part*, they wold have the whole taken off, yet they cryed out *may the King of Spain live*, and the ill government die: And a good nomber of them thinking to go up the ſtairs of the Palace to notifie unto the Vice-roy the reſt of their grievances, his Excellency commanded the German and Spaniſh gard that they ſhold not ſtir, but ſuffer them to paſſe and repaſſe freely, neretheleſſe the Viceroy being not altogether obey'd, becauſe he was not heard by them, ſom reſiſtance was made by the ſoldiers but the peeple with canes, and clubs only (a thing incredible to beleeve) and with huge cries made their entrance demanding audience of the Viceroy, but he was got away, and they did ſo revile and affront the Dutch and Spaniſh gard who were at the gate, that they abandon'd

bandon'd their ports, and took a fair pair of heels to their quarters: Thereupon the peeple entred the Palace, and being com to the Hall dore though ſhut they burſt it open, entring there without any rub, then they wold have entred into the great Chamber, but a gard of Dutch and Halbardeers were there, as alſo ſom Spaniards who did what they could to reſiſt their entrance, but all in vain, becauſe the peeple ſtill thruſting on they were conſtrained to yeeld their halbards and other weapons; Then going on at leaſure they found eaſy entrance into all the reſt of the rooms, untill they came to the laſt chamber where the Viceroy was hid in a cloſet, and though they found the dore doubly bolted, yet by force of halbards and other inſtruments they forc'd their paſſage, and the Viceroy hardly ſcap'd killing, but the Duke di Caſtel *di Sangro* Don *Ferrant Corraciola* convey'd him away and ſo ſav'd him from the mortall blow which was intended. The Viceroy with a few gentlemen that were about him finding they were not ſecure there, thought good to retire into the Caſtle, where the Dutcheſſe of *Arcos* had withdrawn her ſelf a little before with her Ladies, children and kinred; but underſtanding at that houre that the Ladies had taken up the draw bridg, the Viceroy took a reſolution to fly into the next Church dedicated to

St. *Lewis*, where there was a Friery of Saint *Franciſco de Paola*, but he wold firſt ſpie out of a window where the groſſe of the peeple was, to let them know that he was willing to give them content, diſperſing little cedules up and down to that purpoſe ſign'd by himſelf, and ſeal'd with the Kings ſeal, wherein he abſolutely took off the gabel of fruit, and part of that of corn; But the peeple being not ſatisfied hereat, they made ſignes with their hands, and cryed aloud that he wold come down and ſpeak with them face to face; Hereupon the Vice-Roy went unto them to take off all ombrages of diſtruſt.

In the mean time that part of the peeple which remain'd in the Palace ran up and down with much fury, they ſack'd the chambers ev'ry where, putting fire to the Sedans, Balcones, Tables, Traveſſes, Windows, Scrines, and every thing they found, yet they wold not meddle (which was a thing to be wondred at in the middle of ſuch a fury) with the quarter of the moſt eminent Cardinal *Trinultio*, who dwelt in the ſame Palace.

The Vice-Roy being com down to the rabble rout procur'd to put himſelf in a Coach with two horſes, and to ſecure himſelf within the ſaid St. *Lewis* Church, and he was already got into the Coach, but many of the peeple ſpying him they ſtayed the Coach, and

opening

opening it with two naked ſwords in hand, they threatned him unleſſe he wold take off the gabells, he promis'd he wold if they wold be quiet, but this wold not ſerve the turn unleſſe he came out of the Coach and ſhew himſelf to the peeple, which he did, and then ſome reſpect was ſhewn him, and ſom kiſſ'd his hands, and upon their knees cryed out moſt exeellent Sir, *for the love of God diſburden us once of theſe gabells, let us have no more ſlavery, let us breath,* His Excellence having confirmed unto them their requeſt, was deviſing how to get from out of their hands, for although he was honor'd by many, yet he held himſelf not ſecure in ſuch a confus'd multitude; Therefore to divert the peeple, he threw among them ſom hundred of Zecchins of gold which he carried about him for that purpoſe, this took good effect, though many cryed out aloud we have no need to be releev'd with a little money, but to freed from the gabell, but while moſt of them were greedy to take up the gold, his Excellence got ſafe and ſound into the ſaid Church where he caus'd all the dores to be ſhut, and of the Monaſtery alſo.

The peeple perceaving this, and being much diſdain'd that the Vice-Roy had ſcap'd from their hands, they went incontinently to the ſaid Monaſtery, and the firſt great gate being batterd down they thought to do ſo to the reſt,

reſt, crying out ſtill to be releaſed of the gabells, therefore they deſir'd his Excellence would conſign them a paper in writing under his hand and ſeal, wherein he ſhould promiſe ſo to do: And becauſe the peeple ſhould not paſſe further to do violence to the Monaſtery notwithſtanding that they ſtill increas'd, he look'd on them from a window, and deſir'd them to be quiet, for he was diſpos'd and ready to content them; but becauſe the incredulous multitude had a conceit ſtill fix'd in them that they ſhold be deluded, they went ſtill on to batter down the other gate whereby they immediatly entred the Monaſtery. While buſineſſe was carried thus, the moſt eminent Biſhop *Filamarine*, who being very zealous in his paſtorall charge ſhew'd often to his Excellence for the ſervice of God and his Church, endeavour'd to appeaſe the peeple, for the avoiding of thoſe irrecoverable loſſes which by his high wiſdom and perſpicacious wit he ſaw hanging or'e the Citty: Hereupon he made a ſign unto them with his hand, that they wold be quiet; but they replying, that they wold have the inſtrument for releaſe of the gabells from the Vice-Roy, ſpecially thoſe upon corn and fruits, his Eminence anſwer'd them, that he wold make it his care to obtain it, and ſo going out of his Coach he went in perſon to the ſecond gate of

the

the Monaſtery, to hinder the pulling of it down by the furious rabble, and he had his intent, for out of the great reverence they bore to their Archbiſhop the fury ceas'd, but ſtill they prayed that the gabells might be aboliſh'd; the Biſhop promis'd to bring them the Inſtrument ſign'd and ſeal'd, but leaſt if he parted from among the peeple the fury wold recomence, he ſent to that purpoſe to the Vice-Roy being not able to com himſelf to mingle ſpeech with him, that he wold ſend him the ſaid Inſtrument, which he did, deſiring him to deliver it with his own hands to the peeple: The Biſhop having receav'd the ſaid written Inſtrument coach'd himſelf, and ſhew'd it to all the peeple which he drew after him all along Toledo ſtreet, ev'ry one being greedy to know what it contain'd: but what? The ſaid written Inſtrument was no ſooner read with a loud voice by the Biſhop, but the peeple cryed out again that they were cheated, for that Inſtrument contain'd only the taking of the fruit-gabell, and ſeven Carlins upon wheat, but they wold have divers other gabells to be aboliſh'd: The Biſhop having delivered that written Inſtrument to the *Capo del popolo*, to the chief of the peeple, retir'd to the Palace peaceably.

Thereupon the peeple ran to the great Market place to give notice of the ſaid Bill to the

the reſt who were met there more in nomber then they; and finding that this was but ſatisfaction in part, it was neceſſary for the common defence of the *faithfull people of Naples*, to inroll ſom arm'd men to procure to a totall diſcharge of gabells: And many returning to the Palace, thouſands of men and boyes, they wold have again haveattempted an entrance into the Church and Monaſtery of St. *Lewis*, and being reſolv'd to burſt ope the dores of that part, where divers Lords and Ladies were, the Spaniſh ſoldiers oppos'd them, and in particular one very valerous Captain entertain'd the rabble with his ſword, and the ſoldiers with their Muſquets till divers of them were killd, but in the mean while the Ladies had time to retire into the Fryers cells, and the Vice-Roy by the help of the Abbot of the Convent ſcald the walls till he came to *pizzo fulcane* into the Monaſtery of Jeſuits, whence putting himſelf in an old Sedan carried by Spaniards, he transferi'd himſelf to the Caſtle of St. *Elmo*.

Thereupon it being known for certain that the Vice-Roy was gon from the Monaſtery, the peeple returning to the Palace reſolv'd to diſarm all the Spaniards who were there in gard, but they deliver'd them drums and half pikes, and all other inſtruments their ſwords and Muskets excepted; They went to all the other

other Courts of gards dispers'd up & down the City; disarming all whom they met withal; Then went they to the Suburbs of *Chiagia* to the Palace of *Don Tiberio de Caraffa* Prince of *Bisignano* who was Field maister, and Colonel General of the Battalion of Naples; desiring that great Cavalier, who by his innated benignity had made himself belov'd of all, and to be ador'd also by all Naples; they desir'd that he wold be pleas'd to be their Defender, and an intercessor 'twixt them and the Viceroy for a totall extinguishment of the Gabells, according to the favourable priviledges granted them, specially by *Charles* the fifth: As they were expecting the Prince of Bisignano, som of them going to the place where they exacted the Gabell of fruit at Chaggia; they put fire to the house, and burnt every thing that was in't, as they had don in other places: And the rabble still augmenting in that most populous suburb, they divided themselves into two Squadrons, or rather into two Armies: The lesser sort of boyes did put in the middle the foresaid Prince who was a horseback, and desiring them to be orderly, he sayed, let's go to take off the Gabells, being conducted by the palace, and so along the Castle, and thence through all the popular places till they came to the great market: The Prince seeing there the people wonderfully increas'd to above

fifty

fifty thouſand perſons, he endeavoured to quiet them; and to do this the more conveniently, he went to the Church of the moſt holy Lady of Carmine, which is ſituate in that place; and being got up in a high place, with a crucifix in his hands, he prayed, exhorted, and conjur'd the people for the love of God, and of the moſt bleſſed Virgin his Divota, to be quiet a while, promiſing them by oath to obtain from the Viceroy what they deſir'd: But finding that all this wold do no good, he entertain'd himſelf a while in that market, to have the more opportunity to negotiate with the cape leaders of the people, and to perſwade them to a good accord, aſſuring that he wold make it his own task to procure them complete ſatisfaction. In the mean time many other new recruits of people coming from other parts of the City, they went to break open the priſon of *Santa Maria d'Agnone*, and of *S. Archangelo*; whoſe gards not being able to reſiſt, were neceſſitated to yeeld and flie for't; the gates being thrown into the midſt of the ſtreets, they made all priſoners go out, burning and turning to aſhes all the Books and Proceſſes of priſoners which were found in the Offices. The ſame they did in the priſons for the arts of wooll and ſilk, and divers other, as that of the Archbiſhops, the Nunciatura, and of the great Court of the Vicaria, to

which

which two laſt they ſayed to beare reverence as to royall priſons, and becauſe they had been in times paſs'd Kings palaces; the ſayed Prince being their protector, and being come neer thoſe priſons, 'twas fear'd they wold do ſom miſchief; but the Warders had time enough to fortifie and ſtrengthen their gates, beſides ſom being earneſt for it, were diſſwaded by the Prince of *Biſignano*, that ſetting them at liberty being all foreners, murtherers and theeves, they would draw upon themſelves great inconveniences.

They ſteer'd their courſe towards the Dogana or toll-houſe for corn, with fagots on their backs, and fire and pitch in their hands, and the gates being wrench'd, the ſayed Prince being not able to take them off, though he laboured earneſtly, they entered there with ſuch a fury, that they put fire on all ſides; nor were they ſatisfied till they ſaw all not onely burnt, but reduced to aſhes; as much corn, with great ſtore of houſhold-ſtuff, and much money, which the Miniſters of the Dogana had in bank, being either their own, or *in depoſito*, or pawn'd, all was conſum'd in the flames.

This ſacrifice being perform'd, they went up to the piazza of *S. Laurence* Church, the Prince not leaving their company all the while, in regard of the violent deſire he had by degrees to quiet and o'recome them;

but

but being com thither, and entred through the Church into the Cloyſters to go up to the ſteeple Tower to ſound the great bell, that all men ſhold put themſelfes in arms; The entrance was at firſt denied them by ſom who had fled thither for ſanctuary, who fear'd they had com to find them out, but two of them were preſently kill'd. Now, ſom of the peeple began to apprehend divers fears; but there was among them a Sicilian, who (as a perſon of good credit affirms that was there preſent) appear'd to be rather a Devill in humane ſhape, and one of the greateſt Furies that hell could have: 'Tis incredible with what boldneſſe and with what ardor this fellow animated all to battail, he reproach'd them of their fears, he jeer'd their cowardize, he call'd them Cravens, Geeſe, Hens, and poor ſpirited men; truly, the body and tongue of that wretch ſeem'd to be poſſeſs'd by a whole Legion of Devills: but the juſtice of heaven found him out, for he was kill'd from the ſaid Tower by a Musket bullet in the forehead.

The ſaid Prince finding himſelf weary after ſo many hours, and after ſo much miſchief don to the City, and being weak in regard of an infirmity which he had, and growne fainty by reaſon of the heat of the ſeaſon, and half choak'd by the ſwarmes of the com-

mon

mon rabble about him, and casting about how to disingage himself from the Labyrinth of that popular tumult, by a wise stratagem he distributed the said people into divers quarters of the City, with strict prohibition that they shold not sack nor assault any ones house: And his plot took; for being thus divided, he might retire afterwards when he pleas'd to a kinsmans house of his hard by, whence having refresh'd his spirits a while there, he betook himself about the evening in a close Sedan into Castel nuovo, blessing God that he found himself free from the tempestuous gulf of of that implacable people.

The report afterward being dispersed abroad of the retirement of the Prince *Bisignano*, and the people finding themselfs without a head, cried out for their leader and conductor *Masaniello*, who accepting of that charge began more then ever by sound of Drum to suscitat the people through all the City and Suburbs: But for the evident danger of the infinite hurt that was like to ensue, specially the day beginning already to darken, and night to approach, 'twas thought fitting that som religious men shold go out in procession through the City, not onely to appease the unbridled people, but to implore divine help: The first were the most reverend Fathers the Teatins, out of two of those six Churches

they have in the City, *viz.* from S. *Paul*, and S. *Apoſtles*, there being a hundred in every one of thoſe to paſſe firſt through Toledo-ſtreet, and ſo before the Palace to S. *Lewis* Church, wherein the moſt pure milk of the moſt bleſſed Virgin is kept; and the other paſſing through other ſtreets to the Piazza of the great Market, went in to make long Prayers in the Church *del Carmine*, and then retir'd, which offices of the holy Church was much acknowledged by the Vice-Roy, who ſent effectuall relation thereof to the *Conde d'Ognate* then Catholic Ambaſſadour in the Court of Rome.

The Vice-Roy and the whole Nobility doubting that the rabble of the peeple which elſewhere were increaſing in great nombers, ſhold go to St. *Lawrence* Church, and ſeize upon divers things which belong to the City, and among the reſt of ſixteen pieces of Ordnance, and other Arms kept in the Tower of that Church, beſides the ſounding of the great bell to arms which hangs in the ſteeple of that Church, and which uſeth to ring upon ſuch occaſion, therefore there were ſent thither ſom Compagnies of Spaniards well arm'd, as alſo others for the gard of the ſaid Church and Cloyſter of S. *Laurence*.

At two a clock after midnight, the Vice-King accompanied with much ſoldiery, remov'd himſelfe from S. *Elmos* Caſtle to Caſtel

ſtel *Nuovo*, which ſticks to the Royal Palace, ther being a bridg to paſs between, there went alſo thither Cardinal *Trivultio*, with many Officers and Cavaliers; and although it ſeem'd high time for them to think of chaſtiſing the Rebels, yet the Viceroy, like a wiſe Prince, put back his thoughts to ſatiat the hungry people with bread: Whereupon he caus'd moſt even Orders to be publiſh'd that night, and to be perform'd the next Munday, That bread ſhould be at 33. ounces, 4. graines, whereas before 'twas ſcarce 24. ounces; That the Gabel of Fruit ſhold be abſolutely taken off: He ordered notwithſtanding, That conſiderable gards ſh ld be put about the Caſtle. The people did not ſlag a whit in their former fury that night, but caus'd the B ll of our Lady of *Carmine* to ring out thrice for arming, and conſequently great Companies flocking together, they divided themſelves into divers quarters: Som went out to put fire to all the out houſes of *Naples*, where the Gabels were exacted, with Drums beating before them; Others ſtaying behind to prepare armes for the day following, they gave themſelves over to plunder the ſhops for Swords and Muskets, for Bullet, Fire and Match: Others went among the Marchants and Lanciers, who without any reſiſtance furniſh'd them with all ſorts of Arms: And becauſe one Maſter of a ſhop wold fooliſhly have made oppoſition with noiſe and threats, and which was worſe, by diſ-

charging a Morter peece out of a window, which kill'd one of them, they were kindled with ſuch high diſdain and fury, that putting fire to his houſe, wherein there were divers barrels of powder, did not only fly up into the air it ſelf, but carried with it eighty ſeven perſons beſides, and fourty four were hurt: To prevent ſuch a diſorder ſom other time, his Excellency comanded, That all the powder in other places through the City ſhold be wetted: So the unbridled peeple paſſing every where with ſuch an imperious authority through the City, began to put an Army in order, and provide all things neceſſary for it.

Munday

Munday, July 8. 1647.

The ſecond day.

THe vigilant and great Preparations that the night before the peeple had generally made, caus'd, that although the day was not yet grown cleer, and that the glorious Sun was not com out of the womb of the vermilian morn, yet up and down the City nothing was heard but drumms and Trumpets, and claſhing of Arms, nothing then but Colours diſplayed, choice Soldiers, furniſhed Swords, cock'd Muschets, Archibuzes, Lances, Targets, and that which was of more terror and aſtoniſhment, beſides the Citizens themſelfs, the Country Swains appeer'd from the Villages about with Plowſhares, Pitchforks and Shovels, and rang'd themſelves in a military way for common defence to plow glebes of fleſh, and water them with bloud: In fine, the women were ſeen in great numbers arm'd with fireſhovels, and iron Toungs, with Spits and Broaches, and their children with little ſtaves and canes, encouraged the young men to battail: Now let it be conſidered what ſuch an infinity of Citizens, all arm'd, could do, who being inviper'd as it were with

bloud in their eyes, cryed out, *Let the King live, let the King our Lord live, let the ill Government dye*: Out Gabels, out Gabels; Let the Dogs dye, who being transform'd to Wolfs, have devour'd the fleſh of innocent Lambs: Let them vomit the bloud they have ſuck'd into the cinders of their burnt wealth, the domeſtic and inſatiable Leeches of the City; Let theſe Waſps fly away, which have hitherto ſuck'd the ſweet honey of the Bees.

With ſuch, and ſuch like cries proceeding from the bottom of their breſts, ſo that they ſtounded the very ayr, and were enough to ſoften the hardeſt Marble, draw tears from the very Pummies, and ſighs from Ice, they did animate one another, they re-inforc'd the ſtreets, garded the Paſſages, they did unbowel themſelves to provide furniture for the War; Horror, Bloud and Amazement raign'd in evry corner; the Keys were conſign'd from *Minerva* to *Mars*, Books were neglected, Studies were abandoned, the Bar was ſolitary, the Chairs were ſilent, the Eccleſiaſtiques ſung *Lachryma*, the Law was quiet, Patronages were deſpiz'd, Advocates were dumb, the Judges were idle, Tribunals were ſhut up, the Arſenaths were only open, the Pikes had got the better of the Pen, force of wit, boldneſs of wiſdom, the hand of the toung, Anges of the Gown. The whole City did burn, and was inflam'd with martial fury; Amongſt which places there rag'd with moſt implacable

placable and warlike heat, being fulleſt of peeple the places about the great Market, about *Lavinaro*, *Porta Nolana*, *Convaria*, *Sellaria*, the *Piaz* of the Elm, preparing form'd Squadrons with fire-works: Order was given to all the other Precincts of *Naples*, which are 36. in number, to arm in like manner, under pain of an irremiſſible burning down of their houſes, which was punctually perform'd: And there being want of powder, they went to a houſe where ſom was ſold to buy ſom, they ſellers refuſing to ſell any without Order from the Vice-Roy, they rag'd with ſuch a fury, that throwing fir'd matches into that houſe, they blew up the power into the ayr, and within above 60. Inhabitants, who were afterwards numbred, in regard their bodies remain'd many days unburied: This ſucceſs happen'd at *Porta della Calce del molo picciolo*, and it caus'd ſuch an Earthquake, and ſo fierce a one, through all the City, that 'twas like that terrible ſhake which divers weeks before that great *Galeon* made, which was burnt, being not known to this day whether 'twas by chance, or pure malice, in the very Port of *Nables*. But they were not a whit diſheartened at this diſaſter, but going to the Kings powder houſe out of the City, towards *Cap de Chino*, in greater numbers then before, they went about to ſeaze upon all that Magazin of powder, had they not been prevented by the Labourers, who had put the ſaid powder in water

for hindrance of the like miſchance that happen'd in the Port *della Calce*.

While the peeple made all theſe preparatifs the Viceroy was not wanting by his wonded prudence to acquit himſelf exactly of his duty, although he was retir'd into *Caſtel nuovo* with *Spaniards*, diſpers'd up and down for gards all along that Caſtle, and in St *Franciſco Xaverio's* ſtreet to the number of 400. He ſhut up in the Royal Palace for his gard 1000. *Almanes*, and at the gates 800. *Spaniards*, with 1000. *Italians*. He fenc'd all *Pizzofalcone*, which lieth above the Palace, and all the neighbouring ſtreets with good Fortifications, making Ramparts of faggots, and raiſing other Trenches of earth about the gates of the old and new Palace, and at the end of the ſtreet looking towards the ſaid Palaces. He comanded a great Peece of Ordinance to be put at the end of every ſtreet towards the *Santo Spirito*, the father *Dominicans*, and the Father *Minimes*, another againſt the Croſs of the Palace, another upon the aſſent of *Santa Lucia*, and two before the great gate towards the middle of the new Palace. And becauſe the peeple knew there came a new Regiment of Germanes from *Pozzolo* by Order of the Viceroy, they went to meet them, and kill'd part who made reſiſtance, and the reſt who willingly render'd themſelfs were made priſoners, all bound and lead into the City: The like was don to two Companies of *Italians*, but by order

of

of *Maſaniello* they were releas'd, and arm'd for the defence of the City, and he ſent the Germanes to the Viceroy into the Caſtle all loaden with bread, freſh and ſalt meats, cheeſe and wine, with other comodities; and 'twas a pretty ſight to behold, that peeple go along the ſtreet dancing with meat in their hands, and bottles at their mouths, making mows all along.

It happen'd upon Munday morning, that the Spaniſh gard, for ſom inſolences they had receavd impriſon'd two mean fellows, and the peeple fearing they ſhould be executed, they riſe up in ſuch a manner, that by Archibuz and Muſchet ſhots hurting many, and killing ſom of the ſaid gard, they threatned, with howlings, and unuſual ſchriches, to tear in peeces all the Spaniards which were in *Naples*, if thoſe priſoners were not delivered them; wherefore to avoyd ſuch an inconvenience which certainly had happen'd, they were yeelded up ſafe, ſound and free.

That morning bread of a very hanſom faſhion, and of unuſual weight, was ſold, inſomuch that wheras before a loaf of bread was but little more then 22. ounces, 'twas now 11. ounces more, in all 33. Therefore one may well conjecture what joy the peeple conceav'd at that: All peeple, both men, women and children, Citizens and ſtrangers, went crying up and down the ſtreets; *Let the King of Spain live, let the moſt faithful peeple of Naples live; let Graſſa, let Graſſa live, and*

let

let the ill Government dye.

It ſeem'd expedient for the Viceroy, being retir'd as was ſaid before into the Caſtle *nuovo* to diſpatch that Munday morning, by ſom Lords of the Collateral Councel, and others of the Councel of State, a Note unto *Maſaniello*, who was then Cape or Head of the peeple, wherein he granted as much as was demanded the day before, which was the taking away of all kind of Gabells: But the peeple wold not be ſatisfied with this, but ſent to tell him, that they wold have further contentment, *viz.* a Reſtitution of the priviledge granted them by King *Ferdinando*, and *Frederic*, and by the Emperour *Charls* the fift, all which by a public Act, the Viceroy, the Collateral, and Councel of State, with all the Nobility, ſhold oblige themſelves to obſerve.

They wold that the Votes of the Gentlemen of the Piazza's ſhold equal them of the peeple: That the peeple ſhold nominat the chief Clark of the Market or Graſſiero of the City, all which was promis'd; and mean time there was choſen by the peeple the Lord *Cornelio Spinola* for Graſſiero. It ſhold paſs for a Law, that never any new Gabells for the future ſhold be impos'd without the intervention of the *Capo popolo*, who ſhold be a Lord by Title, as it was anciently, when the Prince of *Salerno* was *Capo popolo*; That he ſhold be nam'd by the peeple, and the *Elect* likewiſe made by the *Capiſtrada* to be all choſen by the peeple, without

without any dependency, or having any recourſe to the Viceroys for the future.

They ſtuck not to demand, that the Caſtle of *Sant Elmo* ſhold be put into their hands, but they proceeded not very far in that propoſition.

His Excellency perceiving the Treaty of Peace to be ſtill delayed, and the people to be ſo implacable, and pleaſing themſelves with that kind of looſe living, wold lend no ear to any accomodation of Peace, he judged it expedient to do ſom favors to the Duke of *Mataloni*, and *Don Joſeph Caraffa* his brother, and make them go out, the one out of the Caſtle of *Sant Elmo*, the other by making him com from *Benevento*, that joyning with other Lords and Knights they might go up and down the City to perſwade the peeple to conformity and quietneſs, which was don, for many Lords did ride up and down the ſtreets in divers quarters, and in particular the Prince of *Biſignano*, *Caraffa di bel nuovo*, *Il principe di Monte Sarchio* of the houſe of *Avalos*, the Prince *di Satriano Ravaſchiero*, the Duke *di Caſtel di Sangro Don Ferrante Carraciolo*, the Prince *della Rocella*, the Lord *Don Diomede Caraffa*, the Lord of *Converſano*, with other Lords, dwelling in the *Piazza* of the great Market, where there were infinit ſtore of peeple: They ſignified unto them, that his Excellency the Viceroy was very ready to give them all ſatisfaction.

But

But they anſwered, That they deſir'd no more, but that the Priviledges of King *Ferdinando* ſhold be made good to the City, which was confirm'd by *Charles* the fift of happy memory, who by Oath promis'd the City of *Naples*, at his Inveſtiture to the Kingdom had from Pope *Clement* the 7. to impoſe no new Taxes upon City or Kingdom, as well He, as all his Succeſſors, without the conſent of the Apoſtolical Seat, and being ſo impos'd, they ſhold be well impos'd, otherwiſe the City might riſe up with ſword in hand, without any mark of rebellion, or irreverence to the Prince, for the maintenance of her Liberties: Now in regard that moſt of the Gabels ever ſince, ſome few of ſmall conſequence excepted, have bin layed without his holineſs conſent, it was juſt that they ſhold be all taken off, and that the peeple ſhold have the Original of the ſaid Priviledg, which was within the Archives of the City, which is in the Church of S. *Lanrence*: Thoſe Lords and Gentlemen underſtanding all this, they went back to *Caſtel nuovo* to impart all this to the Viceroy, who preſently convok'd the peeple Collateral Counſel, with that of State, as alſo the ſacred Councel of *Santa Chiara* to conſult what Anſwer ſhold be return'd unto the peeple.

In the mean time the Arch-biſhop, according to his accuſtomed vigilance and paternal zeal to ſpiritual peace, as alſo to the temporal quietneſs of the people comitted unto him; as likewiſe for

the

the Devotion and Vaſſallage he profeſs'd unto the Catholic King, to the Service of his Royal Perſon and State, Ordain'd, That the moſt holy Sacrament ſhold be openly expos'd in many Churches, to invite all comers to implore at ſuch an exigent divine aſſiſtance. This was don *nella Capella del Teſoro*, where the Dome is, where the miraculous bloud, and the holy head of San *Gennaro*, the glorious Protector of *Naples*, was laid out: Moreover all orders went in ſolemn Proceſſions up and down the City as the *Dominicans*, *Franciſcans*, thoſe *del Carmine*, the *Auguſtins*, the *Jeſuits*, *Capucins*, *Teatins*, and others, who gave ſom general edification.

That day mighty diligences were made by the peeple who ſhold be their Chief, that by their authority they might make their addreſſe to the Viceroy, and obtain what they deſir'd; and in regard that among others which rid up and down the City the Lords *della Rocella* were of the chiefeſt, & in regard they alſo had their Palaces in the great Market; Therefore they made motions to the ſaid Lords, That they wold pleaſe to imploy themſelfs in behalf of the peeple to find out the foreſaid Original Priviledg of *Charls* the fift: The ſaid Lords did promiſe to do ſo, and for the execution thereof they went to *Caſtel nuovo*, accompanied by many peeple, where his Excellency comanded them to be admitted, and to enter, the concourſe of peeple remaining without all the

while

while, expecting not without much auxiety an anſwer from the Viceroy.

At the ſame time, and to the ſame purpoſe, the Lord *Prior* was ſent for from S. *Laurence*, with a great train of peeple, and the multitude was ſo great, as if his horſe had bin carried in the air, out of the lively hopes they had to find the ſaid Priviledg: But the Lord *Prior* finding it wold prove a difficult thing for him to find it, as alſo to be ſuffer'd to enter into the Stanzas of S. *Laurence*, by a turn which he gave in a ſtraight ſtreet, going off his horſe, and faigning to withdraw himſelf upon ſome buſineſs, he got away in the twinkling of an eye, with ſom of his ſervants, by an incredible way of art and velocity, retiring himſelf into the Church of the holy Apoſtles among the Fathers *Teatins*: This adminiſtred cauſe of extraordinary murmuring and diſcontent to the peeple, who thought themſelves baffled and deluded by him, who they expected ſhold have bin their kind of Defendor and Advocat, although ther want not ſom who affirm, that the Lord *Prior* had brought them a kind of Paper in a ſheepskin, giving out, 'twas the Original out of a mind of the great Charter of *Charles* the fift he had to quiet them: But becauſe when the peeple ſhew'd it to their Satrapons and Council, and being told them that it was a counterfeit one, they fell into ſuch a fierce diſdain, that if he had not fled, that good Lord had met with death, as they write, it happen'd

pen'd ſom hours before to the Prince of *Monte Sarchio*.

The Duke *de Roccella* in the mean while was return'd from the Caſtle, attended by much peeple, to the great Market place, where the groſs of the multitude was, carrying with him a Coppy of of the Priviledg deſir'd by the peeple: and becauſe he had heard of the dangerous ſucceſs the Lord *Prior* was like to have, he durſt not ſay it was the very Original, but he clearly told them it was a true and real Coppy, the Original not being to be had for the preſent. Hereupon it was receav'd at the beginning with ſome applauſe, but being read, and read again, and found imperfect, it rais'd a mighty diſcontentment in the hearts of the peeple, who cryed out they were mock'd, cozen'd and betray'd by the ſaid Duke, as they were by the *Prior*, and ſo falling into a mortal hatred of all the Nobility, they rag'd againſt them, threatning them ruin and revenge, and having the ſaid Duke *della Roccella* in their hands, they clapt him in priſon in the *Monaſtery del Carmine*, by appointing a famous *Bandito* call'd *Perrone* to be his Keeper, who finding himſelf once chain'd in the ſame Church, was put at liberty by the peeple; but this man being an ancient friend and a Confident of the Dukes, did labour the buſineſs ſo effectually with the peeple, that he obtain'd the Dukes freedom, obliging himſelf to reſtore him into their hands upon all demands; ſo the Duke having

having remain'd a day or two in his Palace, retir'd afterward to his Country houſes.

Ther was appointed for one of the principal Heads of the peeple to be about the perſon of *Maſaniello* a Prieſt, by name *Julio Genoino*, an old and well temper'd man, who had been the peeples *Elect* during the Government of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, a perſon well practis'd in the Affairs of the Court, and who always endeavoured the advance of the peeples good, but he could not bring it then to paſſe, in regard the ſaid Duke was revok'd to *Spain*. This man found himſelf at the beginning of theſe Tumults in the priſon of S. *James*, which was open'd partly for his ſake, therefore to gratifie his good will always towards them, they exalted him to this charge; To him they added for a companion the foreſaid famous *Bandito Perrone*. Theſe two being joyn'd with *Maſaniello* gave out a liſt of 60. and odd houſes of ſuch Miniſters and others, who had meddled with the farming of the Gabells, or had ſold, let out, advis'd, or cooperated any way in the Cuſtom Houſes of the ſaid Gabells, having enrich'd themſelfs, as was given out with the bloud of the peeple, therefore they deſerv'd to be made examples to future ages, therefore their houſe and goods ſhall be burnt to the ground; which was don accordingly, as more ſhall be ſaid, and with ſo much order, integrity, and neatneſs of hand, that he hazarded his life who ſhold touch any the leaſt thing

thing to carry it away: Thereupon one taking but a little Towel was kil'd, another for the Crouper of a horſe had 50. laſhes on the back, & divers others for ſtealing but ſmall trivial things, after they had made their confeſſions to their ghoſtly fathers, wer hang'd by the public Executioner in the Market place by the Comand of *Maſaniello*. He was held unworthy of pity, and to be no well-wiſher of the peeples good, who commiſſrated the ruining or burning of any of thoſe mens houſes or goods, and who ſeem'd to reſcent it, were eſteem'd no better then Complices to thoſe public Theeves: Whereupon one man having unadviſedly, and by natural compaſſion, only pitied the burning of the rich furniture, houſe and goods of the Duke of *Caivano*, calling them by chance, *povere robbe*, poor goods, as they were a burning, he had much ado to ſcape away through a little wicket, while the peeple cryed out, Where is this infamous Rogue? where is he? Let him be found out, and we will bray him in a Morter.

But to proceed more orderly in the Relation of the burnt Palaces, let it ſuffice to know, that the firſt was *Gieronimo Fetitias*, one of the Farmers of the Corn Gabel, ſitnat in the quarters of *Porta Nuovo*, near the houſes of the Lord *Mormili*: There the peeple being flock'd with faggots and pitch, and getting into the houſe, they threw out of the windows all kind of houſhold

ſtuff, as all ſorts of Plates, Diſhes, Stools, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Tapiſtries, and all ſorts of Utenſiles, with great ſtore of Money, Chains and Bracelets, breaking the windows wider for that purpoſe; all which were brought to the Market place, and hurld into a great fire, where they were all burnt to cinders, with huge out-cries of the people round about, who ſaid, *Theſe goods are our blouds, and as theſe burn, ſo the Souls of thoſe dogs who own them deſerve to fry in hell fire.*

This firſt act of the fiery Tragdy being ended, they went next to the houſe of *Felice Baſile*; This fellow at firſt was a poor Baker, who carried bread up and down the ſtreets of *Naples*, but in a ſhort time, tampering with the Gabells, he became very rich, and having friends at Court; He dwelt nere the *Spirito Santo*, where the people being met, and having plunderd his Palace from top to bottom, they hurld out at the windows and bulcones all the houſhold ſtuff, Writings and Books, with other rich Curioſities, and ther were 23. great Trunks nomberd to be thrown out into the ſtreets, and ſom of them being broke open, ther appeer'd wondrous rich things, as cloth of gold, and Tiſſues, with coſtly Embroderies, that dazzled the eyes of the beholders; all theſe they took, with a Cabinet full of Perl, and other precious ſtones, which were all hurld into the devouring Element, without ſaving as much as a rag, nor

durſt

durſt any take up as much as a pin, unleſs it were to help the throwing of it into the fire.

Theſe two burnings laſted five hours, then they paſs'd to the Palace of *Antonio de Angelis*, a Counſellor, who had bin *Elect* of the people in the time of *Monterrey*, and he concur'd with that Viceroy to impoſe many new Gabells: This man being admoniſh'd by many of his friends to ſecure his goods, and his Palace from firing, he neglected their advice; And becauſe the day before they had ta'ne down his gate only, he thought that their fury had terminated there, as being a ſign they had no further malice unto him; beſides he made account that they wold bear ſom reverence to his long robe: But he reckned without his hoſt, his infortunat deſtiny blinded him ſo, and ſo ſtop'd his ears, that he would not liſten to whol-ſom cautions. Whereupon the rabble being com before his houſe, they furiouſly entred, and finding it full of all kind of coſtly furniture to admiration, they preſently deſtinated all for the fire, leaving not a jot unburnt, and that which was of extra-ordinary conſideration, and the more to be pitied, was, that the Pleas, Writings, Charters, Patents, and Proceſſes of divers poor and rich men were all conſum'd; ther was a Library of curious Books, and many thouſand Crowns found therin, there was two Coches, four beutiful horſes, and two mules, all burnt, and they threw bottles of oile into the fire to make it flame with more vio-

lence: In his Pantry, Larder houſe, and Kitchin, ther were delicat proviſions, and divers Cheſts of ſweet meats, and a boy having ta'ne but a piece of Bacon which fell by chance, he was ready to be torn in pieces by the multitud; ther were 10000. Crowns in good ſilver burnt, beſides veſſels of Plate, double gilt. The fire of this houſe was ſo great, that though it was in the night time, yet evry corner of the ſtreet was as clear as if it had been noon day.

Thence they ran to the houſe of *Antonio Mirabella*, another Counſellor, and a Napolitan Cavalier, in the ſuburb of *Mayds*, and they did the like to him, where they left not one ſtone upon another, but conſecrated all to the voracious flame, which laſted above three hours.

At ſix a clock they paſs'd to the Palace of the forenamed *Andrea Anaclerio*, who had been affronted and ſton'd by the boys at firſt, being the Elect of the peeple, but finding no great matter there, becauſe he had wiſely remov'd his goods the Sunday before, preſaging ſom violence, they in a furious diſdain applied fire to all the four corners of the houſe, which made a horrible flame, to the terror of all the beholders, which laſted four hours, till Munday night being paſs'd, the Sun return'd to enlighten the following morn of *March*.

But while the peeple conſum'd with fire the houſes, goods and wealth, beforeſaid, of thoſe public

lic Theefs, as they term'd them, there burnt in the breſt of the Viceroy an ardent deſire to put a period to theſe fearful Combuſtions, and to haſten an accomodation of all things: Hereupon the *Collateral*, and Councel of State and War had a ſad ſerious diſcours of theſe calamities, and 'twas reſolv'd at laſt, that his Excellence ſhold comand four Companies of Foot to re-inforce that ſquadron which was already in the Caſtle all along, and 'twas don accordingly. Hereupon there was a legal Inſtrument printed, wherein there was an abolition of thoſe Gabels, and a general pardon granted: As ſoon as this Inſtrument was printed 'twas ſent into the great Market, that all peeple beholding and reading it, might return to quietude and conformity: But it took no effect, becauſe that the general pardon being found imperfect, nor ſpecifying as much as the peeple wold have, but containing divers matters ſubject to cavillation, Therefore all went off the Kings Ages again, and the Treaty was diſſolved, to repair which, becauſe the Viceroy perceav'd the Nobility to be already hateful to the City, and therefore unfit to quench the fire, but rather make it greater, therefore he purpoſd to make uſe of two of the prime Advocats of the peeple, and much eſteemd by him, who were *Andrea Martellone*, and *Onoſico Palma*, therefore the Viceroy having comanded them to come unto him, he comitted unto their care and prudence, and that with a great

deal of heat and earneſtnes the appearing of the peeple with large promiſes of Remunerations. They executed what was impos'd upon them with much efficacy, but it produc'd no fruit, and being return'd to the Viceroy, they ſaid 'twas impoſſible to aſſwage the fury of the peeple, unleſs they had deliver'd them the Original of the gran Privileg that *Charls* the fift granted: This being underſtood by the Viceroy, as from the beginning he had ardent deſire to content the peeple, ſpecially in this point ſo much importun'd, he caus'd all diligence to be uſed, that the ſaid Charter of Privileg ſhold be found out: Therupon he diſpatch'd ſom of the Nobles, *Elect* of the City, together with *Don Joſeph Maria Caracciolo* a Teatin, to the Church of San *Lonuzo* to this effect, which *Joſeph* was a Subject of great valour, and learning, beſides his high birth, and a moſt earneſt Co-operator at all times, ſpecially at the conjuncture of theſe Revolutions, and much devoted to the Service of his King and Country.

In the mean time *Maſaniello* made it known to all the Marchants in the name of the peeple, and Corporations in the City, That they ſhold be ready with arms, in hand for the ſervice of the peeple; a great part of his Train went a horſback, and ſom a foot, to the houſes, as well of Gentlemen, as other perſons, of what eſtate or quality ſoever, to ſearch for arms, which were delivered him, though with an ill will, both by all

all Noblemen and Officers, ther being found in all places many thouſands of Archibuzes, Carabins, Muſquets, Piſtols, and ſuch like arms, as alſo nine pieces of Artillery which a Marchant had in his houſe, and which were given him in pawn from the Court for ſom thouſands of Duckets, whereof he was Creditor; They took two Canons more out of a ſhip, aſſaulted by them in a new Gally, which was diſarm'd in the *Mole*, which being arm'd, was ſent to the ſaid veſſel to deliver thoſe Pieces, els they wold ſet her a fire; ſo the Captain being forc'd, deliver'd ſeven Canons, all which they plac'd at the mouths of the principal ſtreets of the City: And having underſtood that *Mazzola* a *Genoway* Marchant had in his houſe good ſtore of arms, they entred his houſe, where they found 4000. Muſquets, which they diſtributed up and down the Populaſs, who dwelt in the quarters of *Santa Maria il Parete*.

The Archbiſhop ſeeing, that notwithſtanding all proffers of accomodation the Comotions advanc'd every hour with more fury, it came into his head that he himſelf wold go abroad in proceſſion, accompanied with the Teatins, and thoſe of S. *Hieroms*, of the Congregation of the *Oratorio*, the the ſame Munday; but doubting it wold not be ſo pleaſing to the peeple, he wold firſt feel their pulſe, doing this with a great deal of prudence; the grounds of his doubt was this, that when the evening before, and the ſame morning the ſaid religious Orders went out in a proceſſi-

onat way, the peeple did not much like thoſe proceſſions, in regard, that notwithſtanding they were made with a good intent to appeaſe the tumults, yet this being for no other end then to eſtabliſh the ancient *Graſſa* in the City, they ſeem'd to marvail, and did tacitly grumble, to what purpoſe ſhold ſo many proceſſions be made now, that they were buſy to take off the Gabels, and rid the City of all exceſſive Impoſitions, and ſuch Proceſſions were not made then, when, generally against the conſent of the peeple, they were impos'd: Therefore the Archbiſhop, before he wold put in execution his deſigns, ſent to the Impoſiters of S. *Paul*, and of the Apoſtles, both of them being Teatin Churches, who coaching themſelfs with ſome conſpicuous ſecular Prieſts, eminent for their lives and birth, who were particular Elect, *viz. Don Carlo de Bologna*, and *Don Diego de Mendoza*, they all went to the Piazza of the great Market to obſerve the humor of the peeple, how they wold like ſuch a proceſſion, the Biſhop having no other aims herein, but the ſervice and ſatisfaction of the City, yet he wold know their inward inclinations herunto. The ſaid Fathers and Lords being gon to the Market place, they put in ſtrict execution what they had in charge from the Archbiſhop, but they found tru what his Eminence had formerly doubted, as 'twas told them by ſome of the chief of the peeple, who yet thank'd very much the Archbiſhop for his piou

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Endeavors to favour them, not doubting a whit of his zeal and love to the City: But touching ſuch a ſolemn extraordinary proceſſion, they humbly advis'd his Eminence not to do it, becauſe the Prieſts and religious men in thoſe broken times might haply receave ſom incounter or diſturbance, which might prejudice the reputation of the Church, by reaſon of the great multitudes of arm'd men which were evry where, yet for no other end then the advancement of the public good: Therefore they pray his Eminence that he wold expoſe in the Church the holy Hoſt, and inorder public Oriſons for 40. hours.

The Fathers and Gentlemen being return'd to the Cardinal Archbiſhop, related unto him what they had propos'd, and what anſwers they had, therefore his Eminence not thinking it expedient to put his former thoughts in action againſt the will of a tumultuary peeple, he inordred the ſaid Prepoſitors, and all chief Heads and Rectors of Churches, as well ſecular as regular, that the bleſſed Sacrament ſhold be expos'd, and public and privat Prayers made, to recomend unto his divine Majeſty the woful condition of City and Kingdom; which was punctually perform'd evry day until the death of *Maſaniello*.

When the Archbiſhop had ſent out thoſe ſeaſonable Orders, it being now night, his Eminence went to Caſtle *Nuovo* to confer with the Viceroy, and try whether any accommodation could

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be pitched upon to free the City from thoſe imminent dangers which hung over her, doing this with the greateſt efficacy that cold com out of the breſt of a Cavalier Patriot, and of a zealous Paſtor, aſſociating unto him a little after to the ſame purpoſe the moſt illuſtrious the L. *Altieri*, Apoſtolical *Nuntio*, for the time in that Kingdom. Ther retir'd into the ſaid Caſtle likewiſe towards the evening divers Miniſters, as well of the Gown, as other Officers, Lords and Cavaliers as well to treat with the Viceroy concerning the ſame buſineſs, as alſo to withdraw thither for their greater ſecurity then they could be in their own habitations. And this is as much as happend the ſecond day, which was Munday.

Tueſday

Tueſday, July 9. 1647.

The third day.

THe Nepolitan peeple were ſo heated in their deſires, and ſo animated to battail, and to the deſtroying of the houſes of public Miniſters and Partizans of the Royal Court, as alſo of Lawyers and Farmers of the Gabels, that no bounds were ſufficient to ſtop their arrogance and fury: As a ſtrong currented River having burſt down the banks and dikes which kept her within her chanel can hardly be brought in again to her wonted regular ſtream, in the mean time, while the fearful Countryman labours with earth, ſtones, clay, wood and iron to mend her banks, ſhe purſues her raging exorbitant cours, dilates her ſelf o're fields, ſpoils the corn, undermines the trees, enters boldly into houſe and cellar without controulment, and ſo doth a world of miſchief. The numerous peeple of *Naples* might be ſaid to be ſuch a River, ſwelling with diſdain and choler againſt the public Officers of the Gabels, and ruſhing o're the wonted banks, which were the Laws and Royal Authority of her Prince, the reverence to the holy Church, the fear of Juſtice: But ſhe was not

not only like an unruly mounding River, but like a tempeſtuous Sea, figur'd peradventure by the Evangeliſt S. *John*, in his book of divine Myſteries, wher he ſaith, That with the waters of the Sea there joyn'd living waters of fire, whence 'tis call'd by him, *Mars mixtum igne*: The Viceroy, the Archb ſhop, the Nobility, the Lawyers labour'd to make up theſe banks and breaches, yet all wold not do, but the River was as impetuous, extravagant and violent as ever.

Hence it came to paſs, that the glorious Sun ſcarce appear'd in the Orient to illuminat the City the third day, but the furious peeple ran with ſwift pace to the Palace of one *Valenzano*, formerly a very poor Plebean, and afterwards from a Petty Clerk in the *Do ana* came to be a Farmer of the Gabel of Corn, and ſo enriched himſelf extreamly; He dwelt out of Saint *Carlo*, and 'tis incredible what a world of goods, very precious both for the quantity and quality, were found in his houſe, which were all reduc'd to aſhes; ther were two boxes full of gold found in the cupboard of a window, which were taken and diſpoſitated upon account in the Kings bank.

Hence they paſs'd to the Palace of the Duke of *Caivano*, towards the little gate of *Santa Chiara*, where all his Writings, and public Books, he being Secretary of the Kingdom, with all his Library, and infinit ſtore of rich Moveables and Utenſils were found, all which were burnt in two great fires,

fires, and the Palace haraſs'd to the ground: What rich Coches, Sedans and Couches, with rare veſſels of Argentry, and Jewels of all kinds, were conſum'd in this Palace? Ther were alſo great ſtore of curious pictures found there, the profane were burnt, but ſom holy pieces were ſent to divers Churches, but reſerving for the flame the frames of them, although they were very gallant and rich, which cours they obſerv'd in all other places: The flame of this fire was ſo great, that it reach'd to a Monaſtery of Nunns hard by, of the Order of S. *Franciſco*, ſo that they cryed out they were all deſtroyed; It took in a Library of Books, the leaves whereof flew up aloft, that ſome words were legible in the air, among which ther happen'd one leaf to fall upon the ground from the ſaid Cloyſter, which treated of the Nobility of the ancient Dukes of *Milan*.

I ſhold be over tedious if I ſhold deſcribe all the deſolations and ruines which thoſe fires did cauſe, with the quantity and quality of the goods; I will briefly tell you, that the ſame cruelties, term'd by the peeple juſt revenges, were us'd in all thoſe houſes whereof *Maſaniello* gave a Catalog to deſtroy and ruinat: Theſe were *Bartolome d' Aquino*, the Duke *John de Caivano*, *Gio: Battiſta Bozzacarino*, all three of *Chiaia*, *John Andrea Tuonavoglia*, who dwelt out of the gate of San *Gennaro*, the Preſident *Cinnamo Sopra Greſa Maria*, the ſons of *Maſtrodatti*, *Juſeppe Sportello*

Sportello Farmer of the Corn, President *Gieronimo Cacciotolo*, *Cesar Loprano* against the little Hospital, *John Zaralios*, who being an Officer of the Pen, came by his favour at Court to such huge wealth, that he made himself Duke of *Osturis*, a principal City in *Puglia*, with sixty thousand Crowns annual rent, dwelling in *Toledo* street, whose Palace was one of the proudest and most magnificent of any in *Naples*, built by himself from the very foundation; *Francesco Pallavicino alle Mortelle*, *Geronimo Nacatella* of *Polysippo*, and *Andrea Capano* his son in law, *Agostin di Jalijs*, *Giacomo Frezza*, *Petrillo di Florio*, *Bartholome Balzamo*, *Donado de Bellis* Cashier of the Gabel of Corn, and many other persons had their rich Moveables and Furnitures, with their Argentry and Jewels of great value, all consum'd to ashes.

In the Palace of *Aquino a Chiaia* ther was an inestimable Wardrobe found proportionable to a Kings, which was all destroyed: And *Luprano* having conveyed all his goods which were most precious to the Monastery of the Hospital of the *Padri Zoccolanti*, and *Basile* brought his Jewels and Moneys to the Conservatory of *Santa Maria di Constantinopoli*, and *Zavaglio* brought the flower of his goods to the Monastery of the Nuns of the conception nere his Palace, yet *Masaniello* came to know of all this, and therefore comanded the said Monasteries to re-deliver and bring forth all

all thoſe Furnitures under pain of burning, but being terrified by the peremptorines of the comand, they brought all forth, which were immediatly conſum'd to aſhes, and ſom Coches with the horſes alive, which were found out by the rabble, having bin hid out of the way in ſundry places by their owners.

While the peeple went thus revenging themſelfs of their pretended adverſaries, thoſe two Original Priviledges of King *Ferdinando*, and *Charles* the V. both which the peeple did ſo earneſtly thirſt after, were found out, and ſo they were brought to the Viceroy by the chief *Elect* of the Nobles, and by the foreſaid *Don Giuſeppe Caracciola* a Teaten, which labour'd extremely in the buſines: Hereupon the Viceroy did not let ſlip one moment of time, or the leaſt advantage to com at laſt to an accord with the peeple, promiſing them ſtill all poſible ſatisfaction, the Cardinal Archbiſhop of *Naples* did the like, who, with all his might and main, and by the help of his Gentlemen, by going alſo often himſelf in perſon to divers places did not ſpare pains or fear danger; But the peeple finding that the Treaty for a peace went ſtill on with delayes, did begin to declare, That they would be maſters of *San Lorenzo*, and of the Tower thereof to ſound to a War at any time the great Bell, as alſo to ſecure a Port which they ſuſpected might prove very offenſive to their Quarters in the great Market by Canon ſhot,

ſhot, beſides they wold have the uſe of the Artigliery, and other Arms of the City, which were ſtor'd up therein; To which effect about 10000. people being got before the place all arm'd, and having begirt the Monaſtery of the Fryers on all on all ſides, they put themſelfs in a poſture to fight ranging themſelfs in Files, being reſolv'd to do ſomthing: The Convent was then forſaken by the Fryars, ſom Novices being only left, and ſom of the ancient'ſt, the Duke of *Siano* ſon to the Regent *Capece Latro*, *Gio: Baptiſta Cicinelli*, *Don Tomas Aquavina* ſon to the Erl of *Converſano* with other few Gentlemen being there retir'd with 60 *Spaniards* ſent the Evening before by the Viceroy, for garding the ſteeple, were there ſhut in.

The aſſault was given, and ſom Archibuſes flew off, and a great many faggots were ſet afire, and they prepared themſelfs to batter down the Tower in the firſt place with a huge peece of Ordinance brought thither of purpoſe: The people within and the Spaniſh gard it ſelf apprehending ſom fear made ſigns that they would yeild upon Articles, whereupon the Gates were opened and the Souldiers ſallied forth which were there for a gard as well Spaniards as Italians, with expreſſe order to leave behinde them their armes, granting them onely their lives and cloathing which they carried about them; ſo that the people entring there, they ſeized upon all the arms, as Piques, Muſ-

Muſquets, Archibuſſes, with 18 peeces of Ordinance, put in there for the ſervice of the City To the Militia that came forth *Maſaniello* order'd, that after they had eaten they might be at liberty, and preſently he comanded the great Bell to ſound to arms, but with a public proteſt without any intent of rebellion, but for the ſervice of the peeple, which ſound laſted a good while, as well to ſhew the victory they had obtain'd, as alſo to aſſemble the peeple to new attempts. And ſeeing that the Charter of *Charles* the V. did not yet appeer neither in that place where it ought to have bin kept, which was among the Archives of the City, wher all ancient Writings are us'd to be preſerv'd, they grew very furious, and drew forth other goods to be burnt, among which was the preſent King of *Spains* picture, which they not only preſerv'd, but bringing it forth they expos'd it to public view, under a rich Canopy, with much reverence, crying aloud, *Let God live, let our King live a thouſand years, and let the ill Government dye:* They placed one great Canon at the little gate of S. *Laurence*, and another at the greateſt gate of S. *Paul*, levelling at that Piazza of S. *Laurence*, they plac'd to under the Piatza of S. *Biaggio*, two *alla Selleria*, two upon the Market place, two at the Port of *Capua*, two more at *Porta Nolana*, and the reſt in

other places, deſigning a ſufficient nomber of men for the gard of thoſe places; and to ſecure themſelfs from the aſſault of all enemies, they diſtributed in evry place a ſufficient proportion of powder, of bullets, of match, and other inſtruments, to ſerve the Artillery, and other ſort of fireworks if need required.

Among thoſe Companies of Combatants which went abroad that day, there were a great many women with Archibuzes upon their ſholders, and other ſorts of arms, with their ſhe Captains, Alterezes and Sargeants, they appeer'd like ſo many *Amazons*, and 'twas a rare ſight to behold, ſo that the ancient time of *Nero* ſeem'd to be renew'd when he beſieg'd *Rome*. The Companies went on, and in the midſt of two Soldiers a woman well clad, and not ill favor'd, went with the Arms of his Majeſty upon her head, and with a writing in great letters round about it, *Viva il Re, & il fideliſſimo popolo di Napoli*; Let the King live, and the moſt faithful peeple of *Naples*; ſhe went with a naked ſword in her right hand, and a Poynard in her left: Ther followed after an incredible nomber of ſhe Archibuziers, and others arm'd with Pikes, Lances and Halbards, others with clubs and ſtaves, with faggots upon their backs, to put fire to the houſes of Traytors and public Thieves of their Country; laſtly the little wenches of four or five yeers of age

age went with little batoons and ſticks in their hands, a ſpectacle ſtrange to behold. Ther came other Troops of women from divers parts of the City in good order, carrying wood and ſulfur upon their back to fire where occaſion requir'd: And becauſe ther were Citizens enough in the groſs of the Army about *Maſaniello* able to make their party good againſt any power, the reſt were order'd by him to go to defend their own quarters and homes: Ther were ſom Banditi that had mingled themſelfs with theſe Companies under a pretext to ſerve the peeple, but their deſign was, as 'twas found afterwards, to take Booties, or to plot ſom Treſon.

The Viceroy was not furniſh'd with proviſion, nor wold they ſuffer any eatable thing to paſſe to the Caſtle, a Felluca was taken, which thought to have brought him proviſion; The Couriers were ſtayed, who brought him Letters from divers places; and he might be ſaid to be in a manner beſieg'd with all the Gentlemen in the Caſtle, the peeple having both Land and Sea in their abſolut poſſeſſion.

The Archbiſhop being return'd to the Caſtle to confer with the Viceroy, and the reſt of the principal Miniſters, the laſt remedy by means of that reverend Biſhop was applied to make a final Agreement: So the Viceroy deliver'd into his hands the Original Charter or Priviledg

of *Charles* the V. with a Promiſe in writing, ſubſcribed with his own hand, to obſerve it firmly, deſiring him to go to the great Market place to have it ſeen, and publiſh'd in the Church of *Carmine*.

When the Biſhop had the tru Priviledg in his hands he felt an extraordinary fit of comfort, not doubting but his beloved ſheep wold be now altogether quieted, which certainly had happen'd, had not a ſecret Treaty of *Matalone*, and *Don Giuſeppe Caraffa* his brother, againſt *Maſaniello*, and his followers, bin diſcovered, which put all things again out of ſquare.

The Biſhop therefore being com to the great Market place, and receav'd by the peeple with mighty reverence and honor, he entred into the Church of *Carmine*, complemented by multitudes of peeple more then the ſaid Church could hold: The ſaid Charter was read with a loud voyce, and underſtood by all with a kind of Jubile of contentment; yet there wanted not, by the ſecret practiſe of the Devil, ſom who, having ſtill rebellious ſpirits, ſuſpected the truth of that Charter, and that it was not the Original, but a ſuppoſitious one: wherupon ſuſpecting themſelfs to be deluded by the Biſhop, they began to cry out, yea to threaten him by telling him, Will your Eminence alſo deceave us? At which inſtant the Biſhop ſtood

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in evident danger of his life: The Biſhop deſiring to penetrat the cauſe of thoſe whiſperings, ask'd *Maſaniello* what was the matter, who told him. Moſt Eminent Sir, this peeple ſuſpect that this Charter is not the true one, and that your Eminence goes about to baffle us, but I do not believe it, and I will turn againſt them in your defence, or kill my ſelf, knowing well how punctually honorable your Eminence is. The Biſhop anſwered, My dear ſon, theſe Privledges and Charters are the very ſame which *Charles* the V. ſubſcrib'd, and which the peeple deſire: But becauſe you may be ſincerely ſatisfied of the truth of my proceedings, let us do this, find me an intelligent man whom you will, and I will deliver it him, leaving it in his hands, and for a ſign of the truth I will not ſtir hence, till this buſines cleerly appeer, that you may know, that *I hold you my ſons as much as the Gentry, and as your Paſtor and Father*; I wold ſpill my bloud moſt willingly for my peeple, as alſo for the peace and quietneſs of my dear Country. At which words *Maſaniello* grew very quiet, and with him the tumultuous peeple: So they ſent for D. *Julio Genovino* a moſt ſagavous man, who knew as much as can be known of the affairs of the City and Kingdom by his long experience, being 80. years old, and having bin 19. years a priſoner, during the time of another

Revolution happen'd in the Government of *Oſſuna*. *Maſaniello* therefore made the Priviledg to be deliver'd to that man, that he might ſtudy and review it, as he did all the night following with moſt exact diligence, all which time the Biſhop departed not from the Church of *Carmine*: And it was by the diſpoſition of God Almighty, and the moſt bleſſed Virgin, that this happen'd, for that very night ther were 36. Houſes of Cavaliers to be burnt, amongſt whom in the firſt place was the Duke of *Mataloni*, the Duke of *Medina las torres*, the Prince and Prior *della Rocella*, the Prince of *Cellamare* Chief Poſt-maſter of the Kingdom, *Cornelius Spinola*, *Carlo Spinelli*, *Don Ferrante Caracciolo*, *Carlo Brancaccio* the Counſellor, *Don Franceſco Capece Latro*, *Franceſco Tomacello*, and the Houſes of divers other were to be a Sacrifice, and by the ſole endeavors of the Biſhop they ſcaped it: Though theſe forenamed had been the principall heads and Authors of the diſorder hapned the year before in the proceſſion of the reliques of *San Genaro*, yet the Biſhop as a pious Paſtor, and common father, rendring them like a perfect Chriſtian good for evill, prayed more in the behalf of theſe then any other, ſpecially for the Houſes of *Medina*, and *Mataloni*. Wherefore *Maſaniello* perceaving the goodnes and integrity of the Biſhop, and

ſounding out his praiſes with full mouth to all the peeple, it made them deſiſt from the firing that was intended, declaring that he had abſolutly forborn it at his inſtance.

It happen'd, that the ſame day and time that his Eminence was to reaſon with the peeple in the Church of *Carmine*, another general whiſper was or'e-heard: For after the Charter of *Charles* the V. was read, that which the Viceroy did ſubjoyn was alſo read, which was, That he confirm'd all the ſaid Charter by aboliſhing all the Gabells and Impoſitions, and that he pardoned all the peeple for whatſoever they had don, and acted in that Commotion, and he promis'd to obtain ſuch a pardon from his Catholic Majeſty for any act of rebellion that might have happen'd: When this was heard, you wold not beleeve how greatly the peeple were mov'd, wherupon they began to cry out with a loud voyce, That they never comitted any act of Rebellion, but to have always bin moſt faithful Vaſſals, and wold dye ſo towards his Majeſty, who (and they rais'd their voyces to a great height) they prayed to live a thouſand years: The thing they only deſired was, that the Priviledges made good unto them by King *Ferdinando*, and *Charles* the Emperour, might be made good unto them now: Therupon thinking they were gull'd and betrayed, they wold

give ear no longer to any accord, as alſo becauſe in the ſaid Confirmation his Excellency did not ſpecify, that the whole Kingdom ſhold be ſo disburdned, without the neceſſary Clauſe of the Apoſtolical Aſſent, as they had made inſtance; and therefore, without being a whit ſatisfied, they deſir'd that the War might be proſecuted, until they might have compleat ſatisfaction; yet the Biſhop labour'd ſtill to divert them from ſuch thoughts, by reading unto them the Note following ſent him from the Viceroy.

My moſt Eminent and Reverend Lord,

THe moſt faithful peeple of this moſt faithful City prayed me to confirm their Priviledges, and in regard of the affections and high love which they have always ſhew'd to his Majeſties Service, I granted their Petition; and becauſe inſtances have bin made unto me, that for the greater authority it ſhold be publiſhed in a pontificial way, I deſire your Eminence ſo to do, and it will be a favor unto me, and a comfort unto the peeple. God gard your Eminence many yeers, according as I deſire. Datum 6 July, 1647.

The Priviledg is a diſpatching, and thoſe of the moſt faithful peeple ſhall bring it to

your

your Excellence. So I reſt the greateſt Servant of

Your moſt Reverend Eminence,

El Duque de Ercos.

But the peeple not lending an ear to all this, thinking the Biſhops promiſes to be lame and imperfect, and being earneſt to purſue the War as is ſaid already, till ther be a Condeſcenſion to all their Reaſons, they went on in ingroſſing their Militia through all the parts of the City, and by putting in order divers Companies which very numerous, having 400. or 500. in evry one. The dominion was ſuch, that the very women, arm'd in great numbers, ſom with batoons on their necks, ſom with naked ſwords in their hands, ſom with a ſword in the right, and a dagger in the left, and with knifes on their ſides, went ſtrutting up and down the ſtreets as ſo many Amazons, before the Royal Palace, and elswhere, having one man before for their Van, and another behind for their Rere, crying out ſtill, May the the King of *Spain* live, but the ill Goverment die.

Upon the report of theſe Comotions in *Naples* the Spaniards which were quartered in the nere adjacent Villages were coming to *Naples*, which being known by the peeple, by the

Scouts which they kept abroad, they ſent a party to meet them, where they diſarm'd them all, and ſent them back: Ther came alſo 500 Germans ſent from *Capua*, who were billeted ther by the Governor of that City, but when they came nere the gates the peeple ruſhd out, and ſtripping them of their arms for their own uſe, they brought them in, and giving them ſom refreſhment, they kept them a good while in the Court of Gard, making very much of them for the innocence they found in them. Such a terror was ſtruck into evry one, that if a boy ſaid to a ſhop-keeper, For how much ſell you the quart of wine? for example ſake ſell it but for ſo much, and no more; and ſo for fruit, and all other things, all obey'd: They went at firſt to put fire to the goods of *Cornelio Spinola* a Genoways, who had reſided in *Naples* above 20. years, negotiating with the Court, and having farm'd the Gabels, and much peeple being found within for his defence, they went to him by way of ſtratagem, ſaying, They were com to treat with him to make him their Graſſier: He excus'd himſelf at firſt, ſaying, that he was not proper for ſo great a Truſt, being a ſtranger, and they aſſuring him, that by long habitation he was becom a free Denizon of the City, he accepted of it, wherupon he ſaid, I have a million for the ſervice of the King of *Spain*, and the moſt faithful peeple of

Naples.

Naples. An Order came forth that day from *Maſaniello*, That in all thoſe houſes where ther were Pieces of the King and Queen of *Spain*, they ſhold be thrown out, and the Arms of the moſt faithful peeple of *Naples* ſet up under Canopies.

The Biſhop about the evening diſpatcht to the Viceroy Father *Franciſco Maria Filomarino*, a Capuchin, who was his brother, with other Gentlemen, praying him that he wold by all means yeeld to all Pretenſions, and give entire ſatisfaction unto the peeple, if he deſir'd to prevent the miſchiefs that were like to enſue. When the ſaid *Filomarino* was com into the Caſtle, he began to treat with the Viceroy in the Biſhops name, with a great deal of affection and earneſtnes, in ſo much that by little and little they went overcoming all difficulties, ſo ther were high hopes that an abſolut Accommodation wold enſue.

In the mean time *Maſaniello* gaining power more and more over the peeple, becauſe he was found to be of a great ſpirit and hardines, he rendred himſelf by degrees the moſt belovd, the moſt reſpected and worthy of eſteem by all that poſſiby could be, notwithſtanding that in ſuch a confus'd multitud of ſo many thouſands of peeple ther were ſo many Doctors, Marchants, Notaries, Scriveners, Proctors, Phyſitions, Soldiers, and very worthy Artizans, and

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an infinit nomber of others that were men of Judgment, Wit, Wealth, Volour and Experience, and the meaneſt of them ſuperior to him in Condition: But from Tueſday, and all the time forward, when he went in the name of the peeple to negotiat with the Biſhop touching the preſent Affairs, his Eminence remain'd aſtoniſh'd at his Spirit and Parts, which got him dayly more and more credit amongſt the peeple, who cryed him up therupon the Chieftain, or Captain General, ſo that all were willing to transfer unto him ſolemnly, as abſolut Patron, the Supreme Comand o're all the peeple, and to obey him accordingly. Wherupon in the middle of the Market place ther was a ſtage erected by him, where from that time forward the ſaid *Maſaniello* clothed in white like a Mariner, and in his Company other Counſellors of the peeple, among whom *Genovino*, and that famous Bandite *Domenico Perrone*, taken out of the Church of *Carmine*, as formerly ſaid, by order of the peeple, had the firſt places; They gave public audience, receiving indifferently from all ſorts of peeple, as well Laicks as Eccleſiaſticks, who adher'd unto the popular party, Petitions and Memorials, paſſing Orders, and decreeing Civil, Criminal, and Military Sentences upon all Cauſes, by arrogating to themſelfs the ſole Supreme Authority, and Deſpotical Comand o're all the City

City, Villages and Families, making account that all the armed men that were ready at *Maſaniello's* beck were no leſs then 150. thouſand Souls, without incluſion of women, boys and children, who were of an incredible nomber, among whom one wold com to viſit her husband, another his Father, ſom their ſons, others their kinſmen or friends, declaring that if need were they wold raiſe another Army for the defence of the Peeple and City. And this is as much as happen'd the third day.

Wenſday

Wenſday, the tenth of July, 1647.

The fourth day.

THe Napolitan peeple did not ſeem ſatiſfied to publiſh unto the world the extreme diſdain they had taken againſt the chiefeſt Authors of the Gabels by outward firing and Combuſtions, but they did ſtill ruminat in the night, what further revenges were to be taken in the day.

Hence it came to paſs that upon Wenſday betimes, when *Aurora* had hardly uſher'd up the Sun into the Orient, *Maſaniello* order'd That upon pain of death the Brigade of his lifegard, which were in nomber about 7. or 8000. per-

persons, that they shold repair to the Palace of the Duke of *Caivano*, who was thought by the peeple to be one of their chiefest Enemies, therfore comand was given to pass through the street of the little gate of *Santa Chiara* to plunder again the said Duke, because notice was had of goods of far greater value which were not yet discover'd, the Soldiers herupon as swift as lightning went, in obedience to *Masaniello's* comand, and re-entred the house, where battring down a door, they found two chambers full of the richest Tapistry that could be seen, with sundry sorts of other costly Moveables, then they descended into the gardens, and battered divers marble statues and fountains, grubb'd up the flowers and trees, broke down the balcones, and put fire to evry thing both in house and garden.

Ther went som hundreds of that Soldadesca to the Palace of the Duke of *Mataloni* to burn it also, and destroy it from top to bottom, purposing to sow the ground with salt afterwards; but finding it well fortified with one hundred armed Banditos, who were within, they went back to have a recreut of strength, and to return thither towards the Evening to execut their design: So passing again to *Chaia* to the Palace of the young Duke of *Caivano Don Francesco Barile* to get the residu of his fathers goods, preserv'd haply by him, they

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ruſh'd alſo into that houſe, and did miſerable ſpoil to evry thing that came in their way And as they were doing this, peeple of all ſorts, men, women and boys brought them faggots, with pitch, oyl, ſacks ful of ſtraw, and other helps, making hideous noiſe up and down the ſtreets, as if they had bin ſtark mad, and crying, Ther is but this little ſtraw left in our houſes, and it ſhall ſerve to put fire into the kennels of theſe dogs, who have impos'd, ſuck'd, and ſwallow'd ſuch Gabels from us, and ſaying this, they wold let down the ſack of ſtraw, and throw all into the fire Other women wold bring in their arms their children, and putting little fir'd matches into their hands, they wold make them throw them into the fire, crying out, Theſe poor lumbs ſhall alſo take vengeance of theſe Theefs for the bread they have taken out of their mouths, ſo with hurling exclamations and curſes they went up and down, yet ſometimes with theſe interjections of prayer; *Viva Iddio ſempre, & il noſtro Re, & ruvoiano queſti carri:* Let God live for ever, and our King, and let theſe dogs dye the death: The ſight of all which things wold have mollified an Adamant, and drawn compaſſion out of the very Rocks.

While

While the peeple went thus to evaporate their high diſcontentments and deep hatred againſt the pretended enemies of the public good, the Biſhop did very ſtrictly negotiate with the Vice-Roy for a finall accord, by the intervention of ſom choice inſtruments whom he had ſent thither of purpoſe, for 'twas not fitting he himſelf ſhold remove from the Church del *Carmine*, becauſe he prevented thereby the horrible firings and ſpoiles which were threatned to be alſo made thereabouts; he imployed beſides into the Caſtle three Gentlemen of ſpeciall parts, who were *Ceſar Gerardini à Luqueſe*, a Gentleman who was Maſter of his Chamber, one of a lovely conditition, of much vigor and prudence; the ſecond was *Don Gennaro Quaranta*, and *Guiſeppe de Roſſi*, both Neapolitan Gentlemen, whereof the one was Vicar-Generall of the Nunns of Naples, a Subject of high learning and goodneſſe of life: And that Wedneſday morning the buſineſs was at ſo hopefull a paſs, that a motion was made to make a ſolemn Cavalcata to the Church del *Carmine* by the Vice-Roy, and where all the Nobility ſhold attend him, that the capitulations of peace might be publikely read there, and afterwards a *Te Deum* ſolemnly ſung, to give God due thanks for his graces: This was intimated to *Maſaniello*, who conſented there-

unto, yet he commanded the peeple to be ſtill vigilant, and to ſtand upon their guard, and ev'ry inrolled ſoldier to have his Armes ready, and to ſtand firm to his poſt and not to ſtir thence upon pain of death: As theſe things were in agitation and fully intended, the Vice-Roy ceas'd not to ſend meſſages ever and anon unto the Biſhop, deſiring him to aſſure the peeple that they ſhold have all poſſible ſatisfaction, and it lay in his Eminences hands in chief to maintain the Crown of that Kingdom, with the lifes and being of all the Nobility throughout Naples; therefore he had ſent him the day before the ancient Charters of King *Ferdinand*, and of *Charles the fifth*, confirmed by the Royall Councell Collaterall, and the Councell of State held of purpoſe for that effect, wherein there was a generall indulgence or pardon granted unto the peeple of Naples for any offence whatſoever committed, the tenor wherof was as followeth.

Philip by the Grace of God, King, &c.

Don Roderico Ponce de Leon, Duke of Arcos.

WE by an everlaſting priviledge do grant to the moſt faithfull peeple of this moſt faithfull City of Naples, that all Gabells and

and impoſitions be extinct and aboliſh'd which were laid upon the City of Naples, and the Kingdom, from the time of the Emperour Charls the V. *of happy memory untill this hour. Moreover we grant a generall pardon for any offence whatſoever committed, ſince the beginning of this preſent revolution to this point of time, as alſo for ev'ry offence and inquiſition paſs'd that related to the ſayed revolution.*

Given in Caſtel nnovo 10. *of July* 1647.

El Duque de Arcos.

Donato Coppola *Secretary of the Kingdom.*

This being receiv'd by the Biſhop, he procur'd ſuddenly by diſcreet waies to induce *Maſaniello* to convoque all the Captains, and chief commanders of the peeple together to hear the reading of the ſayed Capitulations of the accord ſo much deſired by them. The Charter of *Charles* the Emperour being already acknowledg'd by *Don Giulio Genovino*, and preſented unto them by the Biſhop, as true and original, therefore there were more then hopes, nay 'twas held a thing beyond all doubt that an agreement wold follow: But mark, while the peeple were all aſſembled in the Church del Carmine there being infinite

multitudes which ſtayed without not being able to enter, becauſe the Church was full already, being there com to hear the Articles read which they ſeem'd to deſire with that anxiety, behold a new chance happen'd (and God forgive him who was the cauſe thereof for he bore the puniſhment a little after)which put all things out of ſquare, and was able to put the whole City to fire and ſword : The chance was that ther entred into the gate del Carmine which leads to the Market place, a great nomber of Banditi at leaſt 500. all arm'd a horsback, giving out that they came for the ſervice of the peeple ſent for by the forenamed Bandito *Perrone* as he atteſted himſelfe before *Maſaniello*, and the ſubſtance of the fact was tru, but the end whereunto it tended differ'd much, becauſe that he confederating with the Duke of *Mataloni* and D. *Guiſeppe Caraffa* his brother, had an aym not at the ſervice, but the deſtruction of the peeple, which was firſt to kill *Maſaniello* their leader, with divers others of the principall mutineers about the great Market place, and other circumjacent precincts, as 'twas afterwards diſcover'd and ſhall be told hereafter.

The ſayed Banditi being made to com before *Maſaniello*,they were receiv d with great demonſtrations of love, but while they were there in his preſence, *Perrone* made a motion, which

which was, that the ſaid Banditi ſhold go a horsback through the City, and take their quarters a part, which things he held to be very eſſentiall, and conducing much to the ſervice of the peeple, wherunto *Maſaniello* replied, that 'twas bootles to do this, but 'twas ſufficient if divided they ſtood a foot ready at his commands: *Perrone* perſiſting in his opinion ſayed often that by all means the Banditi ſhold be a horsback: *Maſaniello* ſuſpecting ſom ſiniſter practiſes of *Perrone* in giving this ſame counſell, caus'd that he order'd more peremptorily they ſhold go a foot, and that they ſhold not budg from one corner of the Market which he wold aſſign them for their quarter. The Banditi being much diſquieted in mind, becauſe they had not their intent towards the execution of their deſign, as they parted there were ſeven archibuz ſhots made at *Maſaniello*, yet they miſs'd him all, but ſom bullets burnt part of his ſhirt and ſo fell to the earth, all which was eſteem'd a miracle of the moſt holy Lady del Carmine, whoſe medail he carried about his neck hanging down to his breſt. Ev'ry one may imagine how much this act might have mov'd the peeple to fury, but ther only happen'd confus'd dark rumors and whiſperings for the preſent; but afterwards they fell upon thoſe Banditi and diſcharg'd 300. musket ſhots at them,

wherein they kill'd about thirty, two whereof fell down before the great Altar, three in the Veſtry, one under the very ſeat where the Archbiſhop was, and thither he had fled for ſafe-gard; and the reſt in divers parts of the convent, divers alſo were hurt, but the heads of the ſlain were ſet up upon poles in the Market place; and ſom of them ſcaping away into divers places from the crowd, fled into Monaſteries, but moſt into Maria della Nuova de *Zocolane*. *Perrone* was preſently apprehended, and fetter'd by *Maſaniellos* order, and to be proceeded againſt as ſhall be told ſpeedily. Then they went in queſt of one *Antimo Graſſo* a man as notorious as facinorous, who was one of the chiefeſt of the plot, who was found, and murther'd in the ſame chamber where the Biſhop was, which was one of the ſtands of the Generall. He receiv'd the ſhot in the window of the ſayed chamber whileſt perceiving himſelf to be purſu'd by death, he ſought to fly into the cloyſter, which precipitat flight confirm'd the jealouſies the peeple had of him. The Biſhop was at that time in moſt evident danger of his life, nevertheleſſe without being a whit mov'd or loſing one crum of courage, he confeſs'd and gave abſolution to the ſaid *Antimo Graſſo* before he breath'd his laſt.

The noiſe was ſo great, and the ſhots ſo many,

many, and the tumult so high in the Monastery, the gates being open'd and pull'd off the hinges, that all the Fryers trembling with fear thought they were all dead men, and many of them confessing one to the other with crucifixes in their hands, and other images, expected no other then sudden death; yet nevertheless the Archbishop did not give over, but with a notable magnanimity worthy of a Prelat did encourage them, distributing his pastorall benedictions among them up and down with many sweet words of comfort.

The peeple were much mov'd to see the holy Church so polluted with blood, and profan'd with slaughters, therefore those dead bodies were carried out into the Market; and the peeple went to find out the rest of the Banditi who were hid in divers places, whereof divers were kill'd, and the rest got o're the walls to save their lifes. Som were ta'ne alive who reveal'd the treason intended against *Masaniello* set afoot by the Duke of *Matalone*, either for revenging of the affront he had receav'd the munday before, or to perform his promise made to the Vice-Roy, hoping thereby to disanimate and so disunite the peeple, their head being cut off.

Hereupon the peeple not only dwelling about the Market place, but in other places, having notice given them that the said 500.

Banditi came of purpoſe by the machinations of the Duke of *Mataloni* to make away *Maſaniello*, and that *Perrone* was a chief inſtrument to bring this about, *Maſaniello* commanded the ſayed *Perrone* to be kill'd, but to be firſt put to the torment to draw out of him the trace, order and manner of the plot, with his complices, which being don, many things were diſcover'd tending to the prejudice and lifes of the peeple. He confeſſ'd in particular, that he and the reſt of the Banditi were ſent by order of the Duke of *Mataloni*, not only to murther the ſayed *Maſaniello*, but alſo by a mine already made to blow up the Ile of the Houſe of *Maſaniello*, with the contiguous Houſes under which there were already twenty eight barrells of powder put; and therewith the whole Convent of Carmine, under which there were alſo a mine layed with great ſtore of gun-powder, having to this effect receiv'd from the ſayed Duke a bill for himſelf and his complices, who were engag'd in the plot of fifteen thouſand crowns, which accordingly was found about him: ſo much *Perrone* confeſs'd and no more, and though 'twas enough, yet he confeſs'd not all, which was diſcover'd afterwards by others: Having confeſs'd all th s, his head was chopt off with a brothers of his, and they were pitcht upon pikes in the Market place to be a ſpectacle to the world.

'Twixt

'Twixt the Banditi who were taken alive, and not ſhot, one of them deſired his life of *Maſaniello*, and he wold diſcover unto him ſom conjurations far greater and more generall then *Perrone* confeſſed, or *Graſſo* either, which if he detected, his life was promis'd him, provided his diſcoveries prov'd tru: Hereupon he reveal'd that the night following, preſuppoſing that the foreſaid five hundred Banditi horſe had formerly had good ſucceſſe, there were many Troops of Horſe to ſecond them, and they were to ſet fire to certain mines under the great market place, at ſuch a time when it was fulleſt of people, and trod by armed men, which commonly according to their former cuſtom. was us'd to be about three hours in the night, at the ſtriking of which hour they were to give fire to the mine, which conſiſted of fifty cantaras of Powder and more, amounting to fifteen thouſand pounds, or thereabouts, and ſpread up and down through the bowells of the ſaid Market place, which had made fly into the aire all the peeple then preſent, and blown up the edifices circumjacent, with the Monaſterie and Church del Carmine, inſomuch that there had periſh'd at leaſt beſides the deſtruction of the holy buildings and profane, about one hundred and fifty thouſand ſouls: A caſe of infinite compaſſion, juſtifying any other bloody

bloody revenge which the people might have taken for such a barbarous and unheard of cruelty: when the mines had taken effect, the Banditi were to disperse up and down, joyning with som of the Gentry whom they had brought in with them, and fall upon the rest of the common people, and put all to the sword; this being understood by *Masaniello*, he ordred that with all possible diligence those subterranean places shold be search'd that were reveal'd by the said prisoner, which being found tru and reall, he pardoned him his life, but with perpetuall banishment from the City and Kingdom under pain of life; the said powder being taken up from all those places under ground, did serve for provision to the people for many days, for they had scarcity thereof.

It was discover'd also by the confession of other Banditi, being put upon the rack, that by the machinations of Duke *Matalone*, and his brother *Perrone* and *Grassa*, having the chief hand therein, that the waters which by aqueducts serv'd the City of Naples were poyson'd, as also the corne, which after much diligence being found to be tru, specially in those Cisterns which receive the rain water, as in the Sellaries, the public Markets, and oth r places inhabited by the meaner sort of people, for it was prov'd that two poor children

had

had died by thoſe waters; therefore the Aqueducts which convey'd thoſe waters being broken ope, notice was given by ſound of Trumpet and Drum, with Billſ fix'd in all quarters of the City, that none ſhold drink of thoſe waters that paſs'd through the Formale, which was the common Aqueduct. At the ſame time by order of *Maſaniello* were diſpatch't many companies of armed foot and horſe through all the City, and the Suburbs, to take the reſt of the Banditi, who were retir'd for ſanctuary to divers Churches and Monaſteries, ſpecially in Sancta Maria della Nuova, where a great number got ſhelter, and it was bruited abroad, that Don *Guiſeppe de Caraffa* was com alſo thither for favors which he had receiv'd from the Vice-Roy from Benevento to Naples: He plac'd alſo at the ſame time divers gards at the gates, that the Cavaliers ſhold not get out to joyn in bands againſt the people, which was much fear'd, out of the confeſſions which were drawn from the foreſayed Banditi; therefore an exact ſearch was made for theſe in all the Monaſteries throughout the City, where divers were found, and being drag'd out they had their heads chopt off, and put up upon poles up & down the ſtreets. And becauſe there was a report ran that the Duke of *Matalone* himſelf was hid at St. *Efrem*, one of the Capuchins Churches, a great ſquadron

dron of armed men went thither, with tavenous reſolutions to drag him out and execute him; But a little before having got timely advice by a ſpie, he got out in the diſguiſe of a Capuchin Fryer; and although the peeple went all the waies to overtake him, yet they could not do it, in regard that he was got before upon a ſwift Courſier towards Benevento; the peeple being much inrag'd at his eſcape: But whoſoever of his ſervants, pages, laquays, muſick boyes, or any other that belong'd unto him came into their hands, they preſently murther'd them. And becauſe the rage of the peeple after the fayed Duke of *Mataloni*, was bent next againſt D. *Guiſeppe Caraffa* his brother, there went 4000. perſons all arm'd to the foreſayed Monaſtery of *Santa Maria della Nuova* of the Zoccolanti, where he had ſecur'd himſelf, as alſo his brother Father *Gregorio Caraffa* Prior de la Roccella, who being aſſiſted by God for his innocence and innated goodneſſe, became a Prophet to himſelf, and to his brother Don *Guiſeppe*, of the approaching danger that did menace their deſtruction, he exhorted & conjur'd him to get away with him, and to tranſfer themſelfs to a place of greater ſecurity: But he, not giving eare to the exhortations of the Prior, but yeelding to his hard deſtiny, he remain'd alone in the fayed Monaſtery, the Prior taking leave of him with

teares

teares in his eyes; who being ſcarce gon, the foreſayed rabble ſurpriz'd the place, and ruſhing in with extreme rage, though a great while they could not find him, he being hid in the ſecreteſt place of the Monaſtery; whence he got means to give notice to the Viceroy of his deſperate condition; and therefore to amuſe or divert the rabble, he deſir'd him to let fly two peeces of ordnance (but without bullets) among them; and it might be, that being ſo terrified, they might return to the town to take new counſells, and ſo he might have opportunity to make his eſcape. This note being ſowed 'twixt the ſole and the ſhoo of a poor converted Frier, he gave him a good reward to go with it to the Caſtle: But what? the bearer had ſcarce put himſelf upon his way, but being ſtop'd by ſom malicious ſpies, he was ſearch'd from head to foot, where they found the ſayed note, and ſo they fell upon him moſt furiouſly, and chop'd off his head.

Caraffa hereupon having loſt all hopes of preſerving himſelf, for the certainty the peeple had got that he was in the ſayed Monaſtery, and for the hot eager malice wherewith they purſued him, he reſolv'd to attempt an eſcape, being told by the Fryers, that the brutiſh peeple wold ſearch all the cells, dormitories, with any other places public or private within

within the Monaſtery, as alſo the altars themſelfs, Church-yards, and ev'ry corner of Church or Convent: having don ſo in ſundry places, and chop't off the head of whomſoever they found; But to do this with leſſe danger he put off his Fryers weeds and apparell'd himſelf with a ſecular habit, wherein leaping out of a window of the Monaſtery over againſt a ſhop where a Silkweaver dwelt, he recover'd himſelf with four of his confidents all habited like Friers into the next houſe where a mean woman dwelt, and hiding himſelf there under a bed, he prayed her (with large promiſes of reward) to conceal him; but the ill-natur'd and baſe woman promiſing her ſelf a greater reward from the promiſcuous crew, diſcover'd him, and deliver'd him into their hands, with the other foure of his retinue, among whom when they had ſeiz'd upon him, they dragg'd him along the little Piazza of Ceriglio, notwithſtanding that he had promis'd twelve thouſand Crowns in good gold if they wold ſuffer him to eſcape: and although ſom began to hearken to ſuch a proffer, yet the greater number would not, but barbarouſly cried out with loud exclamations, kill him, kill the Traytor; at which words, among others which ſtabbed him with daggers and ſtillettos, a young fellow, ſon to a Butcher hard by, with a great knife cut his throat, and chop't off his head;

head; which being done, 'tis incredible what exultations of joy and triumphing there was among them, as if they had taken off the head of the great Turk, and cut to pieces the whole Ottoman *Empire*: ſo his head being fixed upon the top of a pike, and under it one of his feet and half a leg, with this inſcription underneath, which was written in huge characters that they might be the more legible: *Queſto è Don* Peppo Caraffa *rebello della patria, & traditore dell fideliſſimo popolo.* This is Don *Peppo Caraffa*, a rebell to his country, and traytor to the moſt faithfull people. And becauſe at the ſame time the heads of the other foure who were of his train were chopt off, and put alſo aloft upon poles, though lower then that where *Caraffa's* head was, to make it appear the more eminent; and having put his Porter in the midſt of four more, and tied about his temples a royall crown of lead, in this poſture they made him go up and down the market place, dragging all along the bodies of thoſe five, till at laſt they threw them upon a dunghill among ſtones and filth. This being don, they cried out, *Viva Dio, & il noſtro Re mill' anni, & muoiano gli traditori del fideliſſimo popolo.* Let God live, and let our King live a thouſand yeers, but let the traitors of the moſt faithfull people die the death. With ſuch funeſtous preparatifs, and in ſuch

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an ignominious proceſſion was the body and head of *Caraffa* preſented to *Maſaniello*, who was ther preſent all the while, & commanding his head to be brought neare unto him, he pluck'd him often by the hair of his muſtachos, diſgorging many baſe opprobrious words, and making a kind of ſpeech unto the peeple touching the juſtice of God, which comes ſurely, though ſlowly, to puniſh the guilty, and uſeth to make a compenſation for the ſlowneſſe with the greater ſecurity, making application of the doctrine of that wiſe man, who without ſtudying could by the meer light of nature ſay; *lento quidem gradu divina procedit ira, & tarditatem ſupplicii gravitate compenſat.*

Maſaniello having terminated his ſpeech unto the people, commanded that all the heads of the Banditi, and other facinorous traytors that were taken in the Monaſtery of the *Zoccolanti*, and in the *Ceriglio*, ſhold be diſtinguiſhed from others, and plac'd by themſelfs, and fix'd in the great Market place, but the carcaſe of *Caraffa* ſhold be tied to a beam athwart, and his head ſhold be put in a grate of iron with his foot nail'd underneath, and fix'd without the porta di *Gennaro*, through which the paſſage was to the Palace of *Mataloni*, putting above that grate of iron, and under his carcaſe in the market place the foreſayed

ſayed words in large legible Characters. *Don Peppo Caraffa Rebelle della patria, & traditore del fideleſſimo popolo*, all which was punctually executed, the peeple ſtill bawl'd aloud let traytors die, let traytors die; and nothing was heard up and down the ſtreets in ev'ry corner, but ſhrikings, and howlings with horrid curſes, which made a hideous noiſe in the air.

At this ſpectacle of *Caraffa* the fear of the Cavaliers encreas'd ſomuch, that they expected no other thing then to be torn in peeces, ſeeing them lay hands ſo inhumanely upon ſuch that were us'd to make that City tremble at other times, as alſo the whole Kingdom of Naples: And the foundation of their fears was the greater, becauſe that after the diſcovery of the plots made by the Banditi, the peeple riſe up and multiplied more faſt then ever, for that very night there were numbred 114000. armed perſons, without black caps, and the gentletlemen that adher'd to the peeple, with divers other, as the Catalog was ſeen in the hands of *Don Georgio Serſale*. As alſo of the doubts they had that the Viceroy himſelf had a hand in that conjuration of the Banditi, and to make him reſolve to grant them whatſoever they deſir'd, *Maſaniello* commanded that no refreſhments or proviſion ſhold paſſe into the Caſtle, where he and his Dutcheſſe,

with the Collaterall Counſell, and Counſell of State, with the greateſt part of the Kings Miniſters, ſervants and Officers reſided, as alſo into thoſe quarters where the Spaniards were billeted, where they permitted neither bread, or wine, or ſnow to be carried, but only a few roots, and herbs.

He commanded alſo, becauſe he intended to choak them with thirſt, as well as to famiſh them with hunger, that all the Aqueducts ſhold be cut off: Whereupon the Viceroy ſeeing himſelf in ſo ſcurvy a condition, diſpatch't a letter to the Archbiſhop, that he wold make known to the people his ſincere intentions towards them, and that he was not only a meer ſtranger, but moſt averſe to the practiſes of the Banditi, and their abominable conjurations; For proof whereof he might aſſure them that he us'd all humane induſtry that could be imagin'd, to apprehend thoſe Banditi, and deliver them to the hands of the peeple, to do with them what they pleas'd; ſuch were the proteſtations of the Viceroy to clear himſelf of thoſe ombrages he found the people began to have of him. The Tenor of the Generall to the Archbiſhop was as followeth:

Moſt

Moſt Eminent, and moſt Reverend Lord.

THe newes of the diſtruſt of the peeple, with that accident of the Duke of Mataloni, *put's me in a great deal of care, for I deſire no other thing but the ſatisfaction of the peeple, and the contentment of the City; therefore I thought good to let your Eminence know that if I had any of the Banditi in my kands, I wold deliver them to the power of the moſt faithfull City, or any other that diſturb'd our quietneſs. Your Eminence may pleaſe to let this be known, and command that notice be ſent me of what paſſeth, and how your Eminence fareth, whoſe moſt Eminent perſon God preſerve for many years. From the Palace this* 10. *of July* 1647. *Your Eminence may pleaſe to perform whatſoever I offer'd the moſt faithfull City in the behalf of his Majeſty and my ſelf. My Lord, what hath lately happen'd leaves me full of wonder; I offer to your Eminence by the life of the King, that any of the Banditi whom I can lay hold on I will immediately ſend them to the moſt faithfull peeple, to whom I wold be right underſtood; for I deſire nothing els but quietneſſe.*

So I am the greateſt ſervant of your Eminence.

El Duque de Arcos.

The Archbiſhop did acquaint the people by vertue of the foreſayed letter, with the right intentions of the Viceroy towards them, which help'd to mitigate in part the ill talent that was couceiv'd againſt him; yet notwithſtanding *Maſaniello* did publiſh a rigorous Ban, that all as well peeple, as Cavaliers, ſhold be ready at the ſound of the public Bell under pain to have their houſes fir'd; for the ſuſpition continued ſtill, that there was a plot for more Banditi to invade the City, and to joyn with the Spaniſh and German *Militia* to ſurpriſe her; but whereas Cavaliers were mentioned in that Ban, 'twas to make an oſtentation of their power, rather then to make uſe of any of them, for they did not confide in them. There were veſſells full of earth and ſtones plac'd at the head of ev'ry ſtreet, and upon the approach at night *Maſaniello* commanded for the watch of the City, and to prevent all robberies, that Forts and Baſtions ſhold be rais'd at the mouth of ev'ry ſtreet, not only where the peeple, but where the Nobility did inhabit, which was perform'd with ſuch ſpeed that 'twas marvellous, for before half an hour of night all that vaſt City was found barricadoed and fortified, with barrels ful of earth, faggots, timber and ſtones, ſo that but one could paſs at a time, and that with ſom difficnlty: He commanded alſo that all the houſes

ſes and Palaces, as well of Cavaliers, as of Citizens, as alſo of Monks and regular Orders, under pain of having their Monaſteries burnt, ſhold put out lights towards the ſtreets out of their windows and corners, as alſo that ſtubble, and other combuſtible things ſhold be put on fire to clear the ſtreets, that in caſe the Banditi entred the City, they might be more eaſily diſcern'd by the light of thoſe fires diſpers'd up & down the ſtreets: all this was executed with punctuall and exact celerity by all, as far as the Regents of the Chancery, as by all the Gownmen, Nobles, Cavaliers, Regulars, and by all conditions of peeple, being all very much affrighted by the ſad tragedy of poor *Caraffa*, and 150. heads of the Banditi, all which was don in leſs then the ſpace of 6. hours, which were ſeen fix'd upon divers poles up & down the ſtreets; They were alſo terrified at the huge number of 150000. men all arm'd, and being ready to obey the beck of *Maſaniello*, who as he had been another *Cola di Renza*, did no ſooner ſignifie his pleaſure, but it was don in a minut, in ſuch a māner, that if he ſayed bring me the head of ſuch a one, or let ſuch a Palace be burnt, & the houſe of ſuch a Prince be plundred, or any other the leaſt thing commanded, at the very inſtant without any doubts or replies 'twas put in Execution, a glory that no King or Emperour yet enjoy'd: And to put a period to the tragicall

acts of this day, he declared by the dreadfull noise of Drum and Trumpet the Duke of *Matalони* to be a rebell to his King and Countrey; and whosoever should bring him in should have thirty thousand Crownes in gold, and his head should ransom one hundred and fifty Banditi, and ten thousand Crowns were were added for a reward to him that should bring him alive; so he sent Companies up and down to find him out, but *Masaniello* imployed his own brother to find him out at Benevento with a considerable strength of Horse and Foot.

Thursday the 11. of July, 1647.

The fifth day.

'Tis well knowne, by that which *Pliny* and *Tiraquello* do affirm, that in the Olympick Games, it often fell out the Judges did give the palm and prize in doubtfull combats, not as much according to the vertue and valor of the combitant, as for the favour and applause of the people; one may deservedly think then that *Masaniello*, although but young

young, and of a very low birth, but having the empty gale of popular applauſe blowing upon him, and of ſuch a huge maſſe of peeple as are in Naples, obtain'd the truncheon of generall command over them: But the wonder is the greater, that ſo baſe a creature (I will not ſay, a Fiſherman, but a Fiſhermans boy, nor a complete man, but a youth in a manner) ſhold draw after him ſuch ſwarmes of peeple, and the ſecond day to be attended by the civilleſt and diſcreeter ſort of men; the third to make himſelf abſolute Commander o're them, and the charge of Generaliſſimo, ev'ry one ſhewing obedience to his commands accordingly; the fourth and fifth day by his ſagacious orders, ready diſpatches, and oportune expedients: and above all, by his ſpiritfulneſs, efficacy and capacity in negotiating buſineſſes of ſo great importance; he was held to be of ſuch wiſdome and counſell, that he rais'd a kind of admiration in all men, and particularly in the mind of the Archbiſhop, who more then any other had occaſion to try his capacity and treat with him, and by the rigorous juſtice from the firſt day of his reign, to the laſt end of his uſurped dominion which he exercis'd, as alſo for his precipitated barbariſmes, as we ſhall touch anon, the ugly horrors and aſtoniſhments he ſtruck into the whole City; he had with an unſpeakable bold-

boldneſs which ſeem'd wonderfull to the preſent, and will ſeem incredible to the abſent, not as a Plebean, or ſom abject fellow, but like a kind of great martiall Commander, having threats in his looks, terrors in his geſtures, and revenge in his countenance, ſubjugated all Naples: Naples the head of ſuch a Kingdom, the Metropolis of ſo many Provinces, the Queen of ſo many Cities, the Mother of ſo many glorious *Hero's*, the Rendevouz of Princes, the Nurſe of ſo many valiant Champions, and ſpiritfull Cavaliers, this Naples by the impenetrable judgements of heaven, though having ſix hundred thouſand ſouls in her, ſaw her ſelf commanded by a poor abject vile Fiſher-boy, who rais'd a numerous Army amounting in few hours to one hundred & fifty thouſand men; he made trenches, ſet Sentinells, laid Spies, gave ſignes, chaſtiſed the Banditi, condemn'd the guilty, view'd the Squadrons, rank'd their Files, comforted the fearfull, confirm'd the ſtout, incouraged the bold, promis'd rewards, threatned the ſuſpected, reproach'd the coward, applauded the valiant, and marvellouſly incited the minds of men, by many degrees his ſuperiors, to battell, to burnings, to plunder, to ſpoile, to blood and to death: The whole City, yea, the Spaniards themſelfs ſtood aſtoniſhed, that in ſo great and ſo confus'd a multitude of infinite num-

numbers of armed people, he could proceed ſo regular in his orders, and that they were ſo exactly obſerved, that there was never ſeen nor known the like, that he ſhould be ſo obſervant to Ladies, ſo reſpectfull of the holy Church and her Officers, that all the while he wold not ſuffer any outrage to be offer'd them, except only in Sancta *Maria* della Nuova in the queſt of *Mataloni*, that among ſuch a world of tempting rich goods which there were burnt up and down, he wold not ſuffer the value of a pin to be converted to private uſe.

The firſt order that was publiſhed by *Maſaniello* upon Thurſday morning betimes, was, that all men ſhold go without Cloaks, Gowns, wide Caſſocks, or ſuch like, which was generally obeyed not only of the common ſort, but of all the Nobility, of all the Churchmen, & Religious Orders, & 'twas a marvellous thing, if not rather ridiculous, to ſee the Dominicans, Carmelites, the Regular Canons, Jeſuits, Teatins, Prieſts, and all ſorts of Regulars, yea the Canons and Dignitaries of the Cathedral Churches, the Chaplains of the Archbiſhop *Filomarino*, of Cardinal *Trivultio*, of the Viceroy, the Apoſtolicall Nuncio, and of all the Biſhops reſiding then in NAPLES, and if we give credit to the relation of many, their Eminences themſelves went

went without upper garments all the while that *Maſaniello* reign'd, every one ſubmitting to ſo vile a fellow.

He commanded alſo that all women, of what degree or quality ſoever they were, ſhold go without fardingalls, which was alſo obey'd; and that when they went abroad they ſhold tuck their petticoats ſomwhat high, that it might be diſcern'd whether they carried any arms underneath; it having bin diſcover'd, that under ſuch long robes ſundry ſorts of arms have bin brought to the Banditi and other enemies of the peeple: And beſides, the night before there were many papers thrown up and down, wherein ther were inklings given of ſom notable deſign againſt the peeple. That morning alſo all the ſtreets were intrench'd, and the Cannons from the Magazing of *San Lorenzo* were brought down, and ſet upon carriages, and plac'd in divers parts of the city which lay moſt advantagious, and companies both of foot and horſe were diſpers'd up and down, well arm'd, to be able to withſtand any force.

Maſaniello commanded alſo that all Cavaliers under pain of life ſhold deliver their arms, as alſo all noble perſonages, to the hands of ſuch Officers as he ſhold ſend with commiſſion accordingly; and that all their ſervants ſhold alſo give up their weapons for

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the ſervice of the peeple; which they did, though with a very ill will; for, they plainly perceiv'd the deſigne of this diſarming, which was not only to make them unable to make any oppoſition, but to expoſe them to the mercy of the furious people their enemies.

There was alſo that day an Excize put upon all edible commodities, and at what price they ſhold be ſold: There was alſo by command of the ſaid *Maſaniello* in ſundry of the moſt eminent places of the City, divers frames of pictures ſet up of *Charles* the Emperor, and of his Catholike Majeſty *Philip the fourth*, now regnant, with the Arms of the City of Naples drawn underneath; and when the ſoldiers paſs'd by any of thoſe places, they cryed out, *Viva il Re di Spagna, & muoia il mal governo*, let the King of Spain live, and let the ill government die.

While that morning the commands of *Maſaniello* were publiſh'd and executed every where throughout the City, the Archbiſhop who from Tueſday morning kept himſelf within the Monaſtery of del Carmine, to be able to negotiate with more conveniency with *Maſaniello*, and with other heads of the peeple, he was not wanting to publiſh the true intent of his meaning, and of that of the Vice-Roy, and the fervent deſire he had to put in execution the laſt accord there-

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by to appeaſe this high popular fury, which ev'ry day, ev'ry hour, yea, ev'ry moment, was the cauſe ſtill of greater hurt and ruine; therefore having ſent into the Caſtle Father *Filomarino* his Capuchin brother to that effect, he imployed that morning *Cæſare Gherardini* the Maſter of his Chamber to induce the Viceroy to ſatisfie the peeple, and to give his aſſent to what was demanded, aſſuring him of the inclination that the ſaid peeple had to a peace, ſo that all depended upon him, otherwiſe going thus arming daily more and more, and madding up and down the ſtreets, he could not but prognoſticate a totall and irreparable ruine to City and Kingdom: The Vice-Roy receiv'd the Embaſſie of the Archbiſhop with unſpeakable contentment, and to ſhew his readineſſe and uniformity of thoughts with the ſaid Archbiſhop, he writ unto him again a moſt affectionate Letter, wherein demonſtrating the ardent diſpoſition he had to publike tranquillity, he referr'd himſelf to ev'ry thing that his Eminence had don, and wold ratifie whatſoever he wold promiſe, *ex nunc pro nunc*, to the end, that all delayes might be cut off, by carrying and returning Propoſitions and Anſwers from one ſide, and the other, ſo much in prejudice of the publike good of the City: the Letter was in effect as followeth.

Moſt

Moſt eminent, and moſt reverend Lord,

THe Newes which the Maſter of your Eminencies Chamber brought me, have adminiſtred to me much contentment, and they were conformable to the hopes that I have alwaies had to ſee all matters occommodated by the operations of your Eminence, to whom all ſhall be attributed; I pray continue your wonted diligence that hitherto you have us'd, that we may ſee this mighty buſineſſe come to perfection: and becauſe we may not be ſubject that what is once agreed upon may be intangled, the only remedy will be, that whatſoever you ſhall promiſe to this moſt faithfull peeple, I will make good; and as I deſire that nothing may be credited but what ſhall be ſent from your Eminence, ſo I ſhall not give faith to any thing, but what ſhall come from your hands: God gard your Eminence for many years.

From Caſtelnuovo this 11. *of July,* 1647.

I kiſſe the hands of your moſt reverend Eminence, and reſt,

The greateſt of your Servants,

El Duque de Arcos.

The

The Archbiſhop having receiv'd from the Viceroy this ample Commiſſion and faculty to do what he held expedient, he caus'd to be call'd unto him into the Church del Carmine, *Maſaniello* with his Counſellors, *Genovino*, & *Arpaia*, and reading unto them the ſayed letter, with much dexterity and eagerneſſe he forc'd himſelf to repreſent unto them the tenderneſſe of the Viceroyes affection towards the peeple, and his own moſt ardent deſires to give them all poſſible ſatisfaction that might afford them a plenary contentment: Therfore they by a reciprocall correſpondence of affection, and for the univerſall quietneſſe of the ſame peeple were bound to condeſcend unto, and conſummate the whole buſineſſe, by conforming themſelfs to an accommodation; On theſe perſwaſions twenty of the chiefeſt Rulers of the peeple being preſent in the Church del Carmine, and a great number of the moſt civill ſort of peeple, they all promis'd by firm aſſeverations to his Eminence, that for his love, and to correſpond with the love of the Viceroy, they were moſt ready to finiſh the accord: Therfore ther ſhold be a care taken forthwith to make the Capitulations. The Biſhop rejoic'd extremely for the aſſurance the peeple gave him that day to conclude the accord ſo much breath'd after; and to give beginning to diſtinction of Articles, the Viceroy thought

thought it expedient to put them together, who also did so greedily thirst after an accommodation; and this he did by the agency of *Guiseppe de Rossi* a Minor his conventuall Theologue, and such advice being very gratefull to the Viceroy, he answer'd the Bishop with another letter, recommending unto him with the hotteſt tenderneſſe that could be, the expedition of the buſineſſe, which could permit no longer delay, referring (to which end) to the ſubſtance of the letter formerly ſent him by the maſter of his chamber; the copy of the laſt is this, wherein he touch'd at the detenſion of certain Gallies arriv'd at the port, but it ſhold be far from prejudicing or diſtracting the Treaty any way; or to hinder the ſatisfaction that was intended to be given the moſt faithfull peeple, as hereafter ſhall be mentioned.

Moſt Eminent, and moſt Reverend Lord;

THe Theologue whom your Eminence ſent unto me, told me that to day ſhold be put in execution in the behalfe of the moſt faithfull peeple that which is capitulated, and that I wold detain the Gallies: I ſend this order open, becauſe they may be detain'd in any place where they ſhall be found, to day we hope we ſhall get out of this care by the interceſſion of your Eminence, whom I return to pray, that no delaies be admitted, but

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that matters be transacted according to the paper which the Master of the Chamber brought from your Eminence, whom God preserve many years. From the Palace 11. *of July* 1647. *So I rest,*

Of your most eminent reverence
the greatest Servitor,

El Duque de Arcos.

The Theologue brought this general Commission just at the time when the Archbishop was very busie in distending the Capitulations of the people for an accord; which being dispatch't with greater celerity then was beleev'd, wherein there easily appear'd a concurrence of divine assistance, by the intercession of the most glorious Virgin del Carmine, they were sent forthwith by the hands of Father *Filomarino* the Capuchin by his Eminence unto the Vice-Roy, that his Excellence shold sign them with his own hand, which was don, and it being notified by the said Father, that the desire of the people was to have the sayed Capitulations legally authorized by public act, and subscrib'd not only by the Viceroies hand, but the Collaterall Councell royall, together with the Counsell of State, all was readily assented unto. Therefore another letter was sent in more earnest terms then any of the former, where-

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in the Archbiſhop by efficacious inſtances did deſire his Excellence wold operate to bring to a period that ſolemn ceremony ſo much panted after by the deſires of the peeple, repreſenting unto him the imminent dangers that otherwiſe wold enſue, and were viſibly hanging o're City and Kingdom, to the diſſervice of God and the King, the holy Church, and the Citizens, to the diſcomfort of women, and whereon depended the lifes of ſo many innocent babes, as alſo for the advantage and boldneſſe the enemies of the Crown wold take for to undermine it, and to embroyle (as in former times was practis'd) ſo flouriſhing a Kingdom, notwithſtanding its fidelity and conſtancy of loyalty known to all the world, ſpecially to the alwaies ſacred and Catholic Houſe of Auſtria: The Viceroy replied, that he wold willingly and moſt chearfully ratifie and confirme all things in the name of his Majeſty, and not any their priviledges, but the generall Indulgence or pardon already promis'd, with aſſurance that for the future he wold moſt rigorouſly puniſh all the Banditi, or any other perturbers of the public peace, eſteeming all that moſt faithfull peeple for his Majeſties dear children, and the moſt beloved vaſſalls of all his crowns, and ſhold be reſpected ſo alwaies by himſelf. I thought good to diſplay this in Italian for ſuch who do not well underſtand

the Spanish, but the letter of the Viceroies was punctually to this following effect.

Most eminent, and most reverend Lord;

BY the hand of your Eminence the pretensions of this most faithfull people of Naples have been settled; I have granted them the great Charter or priviledge which they desir'd that was in the time of Charls V. which I dispatch't in forme, and I again approve and ratifie whatsoever that priviledge of his Cesarean Majesty contains in the name of his now Catholike Majesty Regnant. And touching the generall pardon, let it be drawn up according to their own fancy, I will confirm it, both touching matters past, as also for the the future: Moreover I will punish the Banditi with all severity, who were call'd in by any one whatsoever, and with greater rigor then formerly, as the chiefest pertubators of the publike peace; but finding that the conclusion of this businesse still suffers delaies, and inconveniences arise thence ev'ry instant, I thought good to represent again and again unto your Reverence all this, that as being the Father of the whole City, you would intimate unto the most faithfull people, that from these protractions may arise, that the enemies of his Majesty may lay hold on an occasion to disquiet this florishing Kingdom, and sow new divisions in ev'ry corner, a thing which this most faithfull people must needs

be

be ſenſible of, and it behooves them ſo to be; which people have ſhew'd them alwaies ſo zealous in his Majeſties ſervice; I earneſtly deſire that all conſultations may tend to their good: Moreover your Eminence may pleaſe to intimate, that all the inconvenices that ſhall grow by not taking ſpeedy reſolution to the ſervice of God, to that of the Kings, to the holy Church, to the Citizens, to women and innocent children, all this ſhall be put to their account who ſhall delay the accompliſhment of that which is already pitch'd upon, ſince for my part I am ready night and day in the name of his Majeſty to put ev'ry thing in execution: beſides I have done al things that were poſſible in the behalf of this moſt faithful people, whom his Majeſty doth eſteem for his ſons, and the moſt beloved of all his Monarquie, and I wold treat them ſo, deſiring their eaſe and quietneſſe. I put all things in your Eminences hands, whom God preſerve many years. 11. July, 1647.

Since I had written this letter I underſtood your Eminence is not in the Carmine, I pray be pleas'd to return thither, and treat with the moſt faithfull people accordingly, and by your grave authority to let them fully underſtand, how infinitely it imports to put in Execution what is agreed upon, and to cut off all delaies, it will be a work worthy of your Eminences care; I will add no more but that I am the greateſt Servitor of your Reverence,

El Duque de Arcos.

As ſoon as the preſent Letter, and the ſubſcribed Capitulations were delivered unto Father *Filomarino*, and brought back by him to the Biſhop, they were conſign'd by him to the power of the peeple, it being ſolemnly appointed, that after the ſayed Capitulations had bin publikely read in the Church del Carmine in the preſence of the whole peeple, *Maſaniello* ſhould go in company of the Archbiſhop to the Caſtle to ſpeak with the Viceroy.

About ten a clock the ſame day the repor being diſpers'd that the Accord was finiſh'd and that *Maſaniello* was to transfer himſelf t the Caſtle to ſpeak with the Viceroy in per ſon, 'twas incredible what a multitude o peeple gather'd together in the great Marke place, beſides thoſe numbers that fill' the Church of Carmine, where the Arch Biſhop ſitting under a great canopie of ſta hard by the great Altar in a ſtately chaire, t Capitulations were read from the Pulpit by Notarie, where ſtood alſo on foot *Maſa ello* apparell'd in cloth of ſilver, togeth with his Counſellour *Genovino*, and *Arpa* the new elect of the peeple: This was o Don *Iulio*, *Genovino*'s old acquaintance the time of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, who at the b ginning of theſe tumults found himſelf

the government of *Teverola*, an inhabitant of the City of Averſa, and was ſent for purpoſely by *Maſaniello*.

The Capitulations being read and underſtood, and receiv'd with inexpreſſible joy and applauſe, *Genovino* went up the Pulpit, and with a loud voice ſayed theſe words: *My peeple, theſe are the things which you have ſo long deſired, and indeavoured to be procured ever ſince the Government of the Duke of* Oſſuna, *but could never be had; but now by Gods ſpeciall grace, and the bleſſed Virgin of Carmine our Lady, we have obtained them; Let us Jubilize for ſo high and ſignal a bleſſing, let us triumph for ſo glorious a victory, let us give Heaven due thanks for ſo deare a trophy, thundring upon this bleſſed occaſion* Te Deum; to which Hymne he himſelf giving the beginning, he came downe from the Pulpit, and the muſic was purſued by two Quires, accompanied with the deep ſound of Organs, and the ſweet quaverings of divers muſicall Inſtruments, which filled with ſuch jubilee and joy the hearts of all peeple, that a good part of the Spectators out of tendernesſe did fall a weeping for exceſs of contentment.

Te Deum being ſung with that raviſhment the Biſhop did prepare himſelf to accompanie *Maſaniello* with his company toward the Pallace to viſit the Vice-Roy; but to make this Cavalcata more ſplendid, and with greater magnificence and decorum, *Maſaniello* had commanded before under pain of firing that all Maſters of Families ſhold hang their windows, walls and balcones with the richeſt ſilk-pieces and tapeſtries they had; beſides, that care ſhold be taken to have all the ſtreets cleanly ſwept which lead along to the Caſtle. 'Twas marvellous that this thing was no ſooner ſpoken, but executed by all ſorts of perſons, as well Nobles, Cavaliers, Eccleſiaſticks, as Merchants, Citizens and Artizans: and one Gentleman diſdaining to obey the commands of ſuch a baſe fellow, he was perſwaded by a well-weigh'd diſcreet friend of his to conform, and not contract with ſo powerfull and popular a man, urging unto him the examples of ſome Spaniſh Grandees who complied with the time, and ſo became conqueror as it were of the fury of *Maſaniello*, from whom by his diſobedience he had happily brought fire and ruine upon himſelf.

Maſaniello diſpatch'd preſently a Captain of his to the Caſtle, to acquaint the Vice-Roy of his intention to com to parley with him, deſiring

desiring to know his pleasure therein; the Viceroy made shew to like the message and the visite, therefore he answer'd, that he might com when he thought good, for he wold gladly see him.

Masaniello having shaken off his Mariners vest, which was no other but a shirt, a waistcoat, and a linnen pair of breeches, he clad himself with cloth of silver, with a toting plume of Feathers in his hat all white, with a naked sword in his hand, and mounting in this posture upon a prancing ginet, he march'd towards the Castle, he went before the Bishops Coach, attended by fifty thousand of the choicest of the people, whereof there were som Foot Companies, som Troops a horseback; upon the right side of the Bishops Coach did ride *Matteo d'Amalphi Masaniello's* brother clad in cloth of gold, with rich sword and dagger sutable, and upon the left side there rid the new *Elect* of the people, *Francisco Antonio Arpaia*, and immediately neere the Coach came in a Sedan the prime Counsellor of the people, Don *Julio Genovino*: the further the Cavalcata advanc'd, the more did people increase of all degrees, ages, sexes, and occupations, wherewith all the streets were thronged, great acclamations and applauses were sent up to the aire, wherewith every ones eare did overwhelm for the different state of

plenty and freedom which they were like to have from that condition of penury and ſubjection they were formerly plung'd in; the cry was in ev'ry corner, *Viva il Re di Spagna, viva il Cardinal Filomarino, viva il fideliſſimo popolo di Napoli*: Let the King of Spain live, live Cardinal *Filomarino*, let the moſt faithfull peeple of Naples live: with ſuch acclamations they entred the Caſtle, where before the Fountain Medina there went to meet *Maſaniello* in the Viceroy's name the Captain of his gard a horſeback, but without arms, ſaluting him in the name of his Maſter, and giving him the welcom to the Palace, where his Excellenc expected him with much deſire: *Maſaniell* returned him the ſalute, and 'twas obſerved though not with as much curteſie, yet with a much gravity and few words, which being don, *Maſaniello* ſtop'd, and made ſignes th peeple ſhold go no further, there being twen ty thouſand peeple already entred, and 'twa admirable to ſee how immoveable they a ſtood, and with what incredible ſilence: The *Maſaniello* lighted off his ginet, and bega to ſpeak in a loud, yet gentle tone as fo loweth:

'My deer and much beloved peeple, le 'us give God thanks with eternall ſound 'of Jubilee, that we have recovered ou 'former liberty; who wold have though

'we ſhold have come to ſo fair a paſſe? they 'ſeem dreames or fables, yet you ſee they 'are truths and reall ſtory; let infinite 'thanks be given to heaven, and to the 'moſt bleſſed Virgin of Carmine, and to 'the paternall benignity of the moſt reve-'rend Biſhop our Shepherd; Well my pee-'ple, who are our Maſters? anſwer with me, 'God: and the peeple anſwered accordingly, and with ready ecchoes took the ſound from their Generall *Maſaniello*; this being don, he took out of his boſom the Charters of King *Ferdinand*, and of *Charles* the Emperor, with the new Priviledges confirmed by the Viceroy, by the Collaterall and Councell of State, and with a louder voice then before, redoubling his words, he ſaid; 'Now are we exempted 'and free from all Gabells, we are eas'd of 'ſo many weights, impoſitions are taken a-'way and extinguiſh'd; now, now is reſtor'd 'that dear liberty in which reſts the happy me-'mories of King *Ferdinand*, and of *Charles* 'the Emperor: I for my own particular 'deſire not any thing, I doe not pretend 'any thing but your public good; the moſt 'reverend Archbiſhop knowes well, my right 'intentions told him often, and confirm'd 'by Oaths, and as from the beginning of our 'juſt reſentments for the deſire his Eminence 'had to ſee the peeple quieted, I was offer'd 200

Crowns

'crowns a moneth out of his own purſe,
'all the time of my life, provided I ſhold
'proceed no farther in the pretenſions de-
'ſir'd by us, but ſhold be an inſtrument to
'accommodate all things; I ever, though with
'many thanks, refus'd that offer. Moreover, if
'I had not bin tied by the ſtrong tie of a pre-
'cept to his Eminence, and terrified with the
'thunder of Excommunication, I wold not
'have apparel'd my ſelf as you ſee me, I wold
'never have ſhaken off my mariners weeds; for
'I was born ſuch, ſuch a one I liv'd, and ſuch a
'one I mean to live and die. After the fiſhing
'of publike liberty which I have made in the
'tempeſtuous ſea of this afflicted City, I will
'return to my Hook and Line, not reſervin;
'to my ſelf as much as a naile for my own
'dwelling: I deſiring no more of you, but
'that when I am dead, you wold every one
'ſay an *Ave Maria* for me: do you promiſe
'me this? Yes, yet every one anſwer'd, we will
'do it but 100. yeers hence: *Maſaniello* repli-
'ed, I thank you: And let me deſire you not
'to lay down your arms till a confirmation
'com from Spain of all theſe priviledges from
'the King our Liege Lord. Truſt not the No-
'bility, for they are Traytors, and our ene-
'mies; and upon this theame he inlarg'd him-
ſelf in ſuch ſpitefull and acrimonious termes,
that for modeſties ſake I omit them. He went

on

on saying, 'I go to negotiate with the Vice-'roy, and within an houre you shall see me a-'gain, or at least to morrow morning; but if 'to morrow I be not with you, put to fire and 'sword the whole City; do not you passe 'your words unto me to do so? and why not? 'Yes that we will, they answer'd all resolute-'ly, you may be sure of that. Well, well, repli-'ed *Masaniello*, though what hath hitherto 'pass'd hath not much pleas'd the Vicetoy, yet 'his Majesty will find that he hath not lost any 'thing by it; onely som of the Nobility our 'enemies have lost by it, who will return to 'their former beggery, ravenous wolfs, who 'bought and sold our blouds, never regard-'ing the glory of God, the service of his Maje-'sty, or the common good of City or King-'dom. Now the temples of the Spanish Mo-'narchy shall be adorn'd with the most preci-'ous Crown that ever she bore upon her head; 'that which shall be given him by us hereafter 'shall be all his, and not as in former times; 'for when we gave him any treasure, it va-'nish'd away, and was half drunk up by his 'Officers.

Having spoken thus much and more, he turn'd at last to the Bishop, saying, Most emi-nent Lord, blesse this people: The Bishop reach'd out his cap out of the coach, and ma-king two signes of the crosse on both sides, he

gave

gave them his paſtorall benediction.

And thinking to go on with his Cavalcata, the number of peeple was ſo great, that it fill'd the whole Caſtle, and ſo hindered the paſſage. And becauſe going to treat of peace, 'twas unſeemly that ſuch a confus'd company of peeple ſhould go along, *Maſaniello* upon pain of life and of rebellion, command'd that no body ſhold make one ſtep farther; whic was inviolably obſerv'd with marvellous obedience. He advanced therefore a horſe-back firſt, and the Archbiſhop in his coach with *Arpaia*, and *Genovino*, and *Maſaniello*'s brother: Being come neer the palace, where there was a ſtrong trench garded by companies of Horſe and Foot, and all the Balcones and windowes being lin'd with armed men, *Maſaniello* paſs'd furiouſly into the trench, and the Biſhop after him with other horſes and coaches; and being entred into the Court, as they went up the ſtairs the Vice-roy was there ready to meet the Archbiſhop, who brought in *Maſaniello* to do him reverence, which he did, and putting himſelf at his feet, he kiſs'd them in the name of the peeple, thanking his Excellence for the grace he had don them touching the Capitulations granted them, ſaying he was com thither that his Excellence might diſpoſe of him as he pleas'd; whether he would hang him, break

him

him upon wheels, or put him to any other kind of death: But the Viceroy made him riſe up, ſaying, he never knew him to be culpable, or that he had offended his Majeſty in any thing; Therfore he might be merry, for he ſhold be alwaies well regarded by him, and with theſe words they ſay he often embrac'd him; whereunto *Maſaniello* replied, That he never had any ill deſigns in all his life, but all were bent to do his Majeſty ſervice, and unto his Excellence, whereof he call'd God to witneſſe, and ſaying this, being come up to the innermoſt rooms of the Palace they diſcours'd a little alone; Then came in the Archbiſhop, and they all three conſulted about the affairs of the City then current, and the preſent eſtate whereinto 'twas fallen.

In the mean time there were divers whiſperings in the Court below, among that huge concourſe of peeple which was gather'd together in ſuch numbers, from all parts and corners of the City, beſides thoſe that were firſt aſſembled in the great yard of the Caſtle, which were ſo thick, that one might have trill'd a bal upon their heads: the murmur did ariſe from ſom jealouſies that *Maſaniello* might be arreſted, or at leaſt ſom hurt done unto him, therfore the Viceroy thought it expedient that he might

might be publikely ſeen in an open Balcone with the Archbiſhop and himſelf, which was don accordingly, whence *Maſaniello* facing the peeple ſayed, lo, I am here, I am alive and free, Peace, Peace; at which words the peeple exceedingly rejoycing cryed alſo Peace, Peace; a little after all the bells rung in the Churches circumjacent, as in the Churches of St. *Lewis*, of the holy Spirit, of the Croſſe, and *Santa Maria del Angeli*, but he not liking that ringing, commanded they ſhold ring no longer, which was obeyed accordingly; *Maſaniello* told the Viceroy, now my Lord you ſhal ſee how obedient the Napolitans are, ſo he bade them cry out, *Viva Dio, Viva la Madonna del Carmine, viva il Re di Spagna, viva il Filomarino, Viva il Duca de Arcos, viva il fideliſſimo popolo di Napoli*: Let God live, let the moſt holy Virgin of Carmine live, let the King of Spain live, live *Filomarino*, and the Duke of Arcos, with the moſt faithfull peeple of Naples, and with every *Viva* that he cryed, the peeple followed him, and at laſt he cryed *Muoia il mal governo*, let the ill government die: This being don as the firſt proof, he tryed a ſecond upon the peeple, and putting his finger upon his mouth there was a profound univerſall ſilence, that ſcarce a man was ſeen to breath; afterwards, for a laſt proof of his authority, and the obedience of the peeple, he commended

commanded with a loud voice out of the Balcone wherein he was, that every soul there present under pain of rebellion and life should retire from that Court, which was punctually and presently obey'd, as if they had all vanish'd away, not one remaining behind, insomuch that the Viceroy was amaz'd at such a ready and marvellous obedience.

Many discourses being pass'd in the Palace 'twixt the Viceroy, the Bishop and *Masaniello*, they appointed among themselfs that the Capitulations should be printed which were demanded of the people, and subscrib'd by the Viceroy, as also by the Collaterall, and the Councell of State and War, and that the Sunday next following the Viceroy accompanied with all the Tribunalls should go to the Dome in person, where the sayed Capitulations should be publikely read, and sworn unto by solemn oath, to observe them for ever, as also to procure that they should be confirm'd by his Catholike Majesty: After this the Bishop went down with *Masaniello*, having taken their leave of the Viceroy to take Coach. So afterwards the Viceroy did ratifie all, as desiring nothing more then that by his moderation and prudence the confusion should cease, and the City freed from Banditi, from plunderers and facinorous men; Hereupon he commandtd his Commissary generall

of

of the field, to be alwaies at hand to receive his Orders, which was obey'd exactly.

After this parley *Masaniello* swayed with more dominion then ever he did in quality of absolute Monarque o're the City, as well in civill as warlike affairs *ad modum belli*, with uncontroulable independent authority till his head was chopt off. When he parted from the Castle the Viceroy bestowed on him a rich chain of gold of 3000. crowns value, putting it about his neck with his own hands, although he had refus'd it divers times, but afterwards receiving it by the advice of the Bishop, he was declar'd at the same time by the Viceroy Duke of St. *George*, by a renunciation made him of that title not long before by the Marquis of Torrecuso: and for the last seal of complement, *Masaniello* prostrating himself at the feet of the Viceroy, he kiss'd his knee, after which embracement, he sayed, Son go in peace, & God blesse thee; wherupon having taken his last leave, and going down, the Archbishop brought him into his own Coach, going thence to Toledo street where the Archipiscopall Palace stood, in which journey 'twas a pleasant sight to behold ev'ry window hung with rich tapestries, carpets, curtains, and hangings, and the streets full of great wax candles and torches, it being now one hour in the night, and the bells ringing out in ev'ry Church that had

had ſway through all the City.

As they were com to the Archbiſhops Palace, while he was in diſcourſe to entertain *Maſaniello*, a noiſe was ſpread abroad, that a great number of Banditi were come againſt the peeple; the Marquis of St. *Ermo*, who was of the Family of the *Caracciolli*, entring the ſame time into the Town, being return'd from his Countrey Houſes with ſom horſemen, which made the jealous peeple think they were Banditi; ſo that there wanted but a little that the Marquis had not been torn into pieces with all his company: But diſcovering himſelfe what he was, and being knowne by divers, they went to acquaint *Maſaniello* with all, who was yet with the Archbiſhop in his palace, and the firſt that went was the Marchioneſſe of Saint *Ermo*, Aunt unto the ſayed Marquis; which ſhe did as well to ſpeak with *Maſaniello*, as to deſire the Archbiſhop to interpoſe and informe him of the truth for the ſecurity of her Nephew; *Maſaniello* had ſcarce underſtood the ſubſtance of her deſires, but taking her by the hand he told her, Lady Marquis, the leaſt hair of his head ſhall not ſuffer; ſo he commanded ſom of the peeple who were there preſent, to acquaint the Commanders and Captains of the *Militia* up and down the City with his pleaſure herein.

After this *Maſaniello* thinking to returne to his houſe in the Market place, the Biſhop deſir'd to make uſe of his Coach, wherein putting himſelf with *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, together with his brother, they departed.

By reaſon of the rumors which were ſpread that night, as is ſayed already, that a great number of Banditi ſhold invade the City, all the peeple remain'd arm'd, and very vigilant, for by command of *Maſaniello* divers bells were ſounded to that purpoſe, ſpecially that of St. *John* of Carbonata, that of the Market, and that of St. *Auguſtine*; the lights were alſo doubled that night in all the windows, and fires kindled up and down in moſt ſtreets, which made the City as bright as if it had been at noon day: there were alſo triple gards plac'd at ev'ry gate, who ask'd the names of all ſuch that paſs'd and repaſs'd, and examin'd them ſtrictly.

Friday the 12. of July, 1647.

The sixth day.

THe condition of the coward is so vile and abject, that he trembleth at ev'ry thing that suddenly hap'neth, the least puff of wind that bloweth, the least bird that chirpeth, the least bough that shakes, the least leaf that wags, the least vermin that stirs doth so affright him, that it fills his members with fears, his face with paleneſſe, and he seems to have a fit of an ague, or is like one shaking with extremity of cold, and oftentimes if he hear any noise, or ti heamar, he betakes himself to his heels, his feet proving his best Counsellors.

Such apprehensions of fears seem'd to have been got into the hearts of the Napolitans, both of the Gentry and Commonalty, the one fearing enemies from abroad, the other those within the City; The one stood in fear of the late usurped power the people had got, the people did fear designs, plots, and stratagems from the Nobility & Gentry over whom they had so much insulted. Ev'ry troop of popular

Squadron ſeem'd to the gentry to be a whole Army, on the other ſide any ſtrange face that entred into the City ſeem'd unto the ſuſpecting jealous peeple a Trojan horſe, that would vomit out arrows and thunderbolds, and cloſe entrapping enemies: Hence it came to paſſe that ſo many of the Nobles and Gentry abandoning the town, and getting into the Countrey, made the Countrey all over to appear like a floriſhing populous City, for not proſtituting their honors and reputation, with their rich moveables to the diabolicall fury of a tumultuous unbridled rabble: But the peeple drew ſiniſter arguments from this retirement of the Nobility, for they ſuſpected that they withdrew into the Countrey out of a dangerous deſign to joyn with the Banditi, whereof they had an illfavour'd example upon Wednesday before, in the perſon of the Duke of *Mataloni*, and his brothers, beſides the publique noiſe which flew up and down upon the wings of fame before that project was diſcover'd. God forgive them who introduced ſo peſtiferous an abuſe.

Ther was taken that Friday morning a Felluca with ſix Mariners, and four ſhort coats compleatly arm'd, one of them carrying a great packet of letters, who being bound and brought before *Maſaniello* where his Squadron was, the fayed letters being carried upon the

to

top of a pike, and 'twas found they came from the Duke of *Mataloni* to his Secretary, and though nothing could be inferr'd out of them in prejudice of the moſt faithfull peeple, yet nevertheleſſe in regard of the mode of writing which was dark, and in cyphers, and becauſe of the former practiſes and malevolence of the ſaid Duke, *Maſaniello* caus'd thoſe ſix to be drag'd to the rack, thinking they wold detect ſom new ſtratagems: the Mariners alſo were ſtrictly examin'd, but upon their innocent anſwers they were releas'd, but for the other, after they had been tortur'd with the rack moſt piteouſly their heads were chopt off.

It being blaz'd up and down ev'ry where that *Maſaniello* did exerciſe the office of Captain Generall of the peeple, and that it was confirm'd unto him the night before by the Viceroy, he was therefore the more fear'd and obey'd: he elected another Tribunall in Toledo ſtreet, with proviſion of all inſtruments that were requir'd to execute Juſtice, and he plac'd there a Lievtenant for him, who that very day condemn'd four Banditi more with ſhort caſſocks, ſuch as the Courſers of the Nunciatura uſe, which four were beheaded upon the new Scaffold which he had commanded to be there erected, which ſtruck a great terror the Courſers call'd in Naples *Scopotelle*.

The ſame morning though *Maſaniello* had put off his cloth of ſilver ſute, and taken again the habit of a Mariner, yet was he obey'd and fear'd by eve'ry one: he began betimes to give publick audience in the Market-place, not upon a bank, but out of a window of his own houſe which look'd into the Market, whither they us'd to reach him memorialls and Petitions upon the ends of Pikes which were infinite, he being with an Archibuz in his hand ready cock'd, which was of great terror to ev'ry one who came to negotiate with him; and the more, becauſe there were eight or ten thouſand men in continuall watch before his doore: there were alſo thouſands from other places, who came to receive their commands from him, and to publiſh his Orders, which ran all in theſe words under *pain of rebellion and death*; inſomuch that it was a thing beyond all wonder to ſee ſo many Commands, Bans, Commiſſions, and Orders publiſh'd and affix'd to poſts and walls, ſubſcribed *Thomas Anello, d'Amalfi Capo, & Capitan Generale del fideliſſimo popolo di Napoli*, *Thomas Anello* of Malphi Capo and Captain Generall of the moſt faithfull peeple of Naples: All which Orders were executed with marvellous promptitude and exactneſſe, a thing incredible to the abſent and ſcarce credible to the beholders who were

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upon the place, that a wretch extracted out of the dregs of the peeple ſhold in five daies make himſelfe Patron of five hundred thouſand ſouls, that he ſhold bridle ſuch a ſpiritfull City as Naples, and have at his beck of all ſorts two hundred thouſand Combatants, who all acknowledg'd him for their Generaliſſimo, that he ſhold have abſolute dominion both by night and day, with the diſpoſing of all things according to his pleaſure and fancy: Among other Orders iſſued by him the ſaid Friday morning, theſe following were of the number. Under pain of life ev'ry one ſhold cut off his great lock, and weare no Perriwigs, declaring he had commanded this, becauſe many Banditi were found habited like women with Armes underneath; he renewed the Orders of the day before touching Prieſts and religious men that they ſhold not weare their upper habits; That all Friers or religious men that were found not to be of the City ſhold be brought before him, to be examined whether they were true Friers, or Banditi ſo habited: That upon the ſounding of two a clock within night ev'ry one ſhold retire to his lodging, and after that time whoſoever was found upon the ſtreets ſhold die irremiſſibly without mercy. That that Friday being paſs'd, every one ſhould rerire to his own ſhop, and that at ev'ry poſt four men ſhold be

for a gard, who ſhold have a Carlin given them, 2. meaſures of wine, & 20. ounces of bread ev'ry day, & that they ſhold change ev'ry other day, by which reckoning in City and Suburbs the gards might amount to thirty thouſand men.

And becauſe from the beginning of the revolution many Lords, Cavaliers, and Officers were retir'd with great prudence to divers Monaſteries and Convents, as alſo ſundry Ladies to the Nunneries, one of the firſt Friday Orders by *Maſaniello* was that ev'ry one upon pain of life ſhold return to their houſes, and incontinently ev'ry one was conſtrain'd to ſubmit unto, and obey this command as far as Duke, Counts, and Marquiſes, Regents and Officers, els they had expos'd themſelfs to the fury of the mercileſſe rabble.

Ther was another command iſſued out, which was a moſt rigorous one, that not only the Natives, but Forreners ſhold ſet upon their gates the Arms of the King of Spain on the right hand, and the Arms of the peeple on the other, and 'twas ſuddenly put in execution by foren Lords, and Miniſters, and Spaniſh Regents, as well as by Napolitanes.

Beſides the hundred and odd Banditi heads as was ſayed before, which were expos'd to to the public view of the world in the common Market place, divers other Delinquents were put to death this day, and accor-

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ding to the quality of their offences, ſom were hang'd, ſom beheaded, ſom ſet upon wheels, and others ſhot to death. The Friday morning betimes he caus'd one to be bak'd alive in a fornace, becauſe he made his bread lighter by ſom ounces; and in the evening he caus'd another being culpable of the ſame offence to be ſhav'd cloſe head and beard, and ſo ſent him to the Caſtle to receive the reſt of his puniſhment, by the Viceroy: He caus'd a Vintner to be hang'd bacauſe he had kill'd a Centinell: He caus'd a Sicilian to be beheaded, becauſe he had taken fifteen Carlines to murther a man: He caus'd a boy to be apprehended, who brought news that there were four thouſand foot, and ſixteen hundred horſe upon their march towards Naples, which boy he ſent to the Viceroy, who remanded him, and ſo was hang'd for an Impoſtor: He had ſeven Secretaries, and ten Miniſters to puniſh whom he pleas'd; In ſo much that he was fear'd, obey'd, and ſerv'd with as much exactneſs, readineſſe & terror, as ever any vaſſal obey'd the Gran Turk.

All the Banditi, and Prieſts of a lewd life, who by his order were taken, were ſuddenly ſlain; and if his commands were not inſtantly perform'd, he ſtood with a muſquet in the window, which he did make ſhew to diſcharge often, but would not. There was a good horſe ſent him of the value of 400. duckats, and he

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he ſent preſently to the Kings ſtables, ſaying, 'twas a horſe fitter for his Majeſty. He ſent alſo the Viceroy with the ſayed horſe all ſorts of proviſions for his ſtables. He found hid in an odd place in gold, ſilver, and other money neer upon a hundred thouſand crowns, which he commanded ſhould not be ſquandred by any means, but reſerv'd for the King; He offer'd the Viceroy five millions if need were: There were mighty preſents made unto him by Cavaliers, but he wold not receive the value of one farthing, ſaying, God deliver me from the Cavaliers, that I may have neither peace nor truce with them. He ſent a Spaniard who had murther'd one, to the Viceroy, that he would ſee him puniſh'd; the Viceroy remanded him, and deſir'd that he might be hang'd in the market place. He caus'd the ſame day two Banditi to be ſhot to death at Porta Medina, for being complices with the Duke of *Mataloni*, who though he hated him in perfection, yet he wold not put his palace a fire, fearing there might be ſom mine underneath, as alſo for an intention he had to make it a conſervatory for poor maidens.

By command of *Maſaniello* many armed men were diſpatch'd through all the city and ſuburbs, to do their diligence to apprehend any ſervant, or any of the family and kinred of the Duke of *Mataloni*, and of Don *Guiſeppe* his

his brother: Hereupon divers complices were brought before *Maſaniello*, whereof ſom were put preſently to death, others imprison'd, that being well examin'd, and put on the rack, there might be knowledg had where the Duke was, and where he had hid his goods; for none were left in his pallace; as alſo to know other particulars. Among theſe a ſlave of his was lighted upon, who was leading two horſes very fair ones, who fearing he ſhold have been ſuddenly ſlain, ſayed that he wold ſay what he knew or could if they ſpar'd him his life, which being promis'd him he diſcoverd, that touching the perſon of the Duke he went at firſt to Benevento, and afterwards to Calabria he knew not whither, but touching his goods and furniture they were hid in certain Churches, as *Santa Maria de Miracoli*, *Santa Maria della Stella*, as alſo in the Monaſtery of the Auguſtines; whereupon the ſayed ſlave was not onely pardon'd, but well rewarded, well clad, and feaſted by command of *Maſaniello*, unto whom he gave alſo the ſtaff of a Captain.

All this being known by *Maſaniello*, he caus'd the ſaid Churches and Monaſteries to underſtand, as alſo all other religious places and Nunneries, that whoſoever had any of the goods of the Duke of *Matalini*, who was ſuch a traytor to the moſt faithfull people

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of Naples, they ſhold without any excuſe whatſoever, or any delay produce them all under pain of having their Monaſteries ſet a fire: Hereupon the Superiors of thoſe Churches and Convents being ſhrewdly terrified, they took out all the goods of the Duke of *Mataloni* which were conſerv'd in thoſe places, amounting to a vaſt quantity, and of high prizes and value, for they were rated at five hundred thouſand Crownes, ſo that three hundred Porters were imployed to fetch them out: Moreover, there was found there four thouſand Crownes in ready money, and all being brought before *Maſaniello*, he commanded that all his movables and goods ſhold be put in a Magazin apart hard by the great Market place, and that none under pain of life, ſhold touch the leaſt rag, but the moneys ſhold be imployed to pay the ſouldiers; afterwards from the Monaſtery of the Conception of our Lady (amongſt which Nuns were hid the goods of *Zavaglius*) were taken by 70. Porters all the ſaid goods of very great value.

He commanded alſo that a reſearch might be made in thoſe houſes that had their goods and furniture burnt formerly, to ſee whether any more were remaining peradventure, nor was it in vain that he fell upon this deſigne, for there were much more found when the ſecond inquiſition was made, that were

were hid in ſundry dark places: nor did it availe a whit the infortunate Maſters of thoſe goods to have throwne them into wells, privies, grotzes, and other places under earth; but they ſearch'd all thoſe ſubterranean places, and found out great quantities, ſpecially *Zavalios* houſe, where they lighted upon many veſſells of ſilver, and bags of gold and ſilver, which they took out, as alſo out of the Palace of the Duke of *Caiuano*; they ſearch'd the leaſt corner every where both above and below ground, as they did likewiſe in the houſe of the Counſellor *Navarreta*, who had hid his treaſure under an Altar: they pried into the very privies and jakes in the houſe of Counſellor *d'Angelis*: they rush'd into Churches, Convents, and Hoſpitalls to find out the goods of *Caſar Labrano*; in ſom they ſet a fire their friends and kinſmens goods and ſpar'd none whom they thought had inrich'd themſelfs by farms of any kind of gabell. *Maſaniello* alſo commanded a band of armed men to go to the Countrey, and demoliſh alſo there the houſe of the Duke of *Caiuano*, and burn to cinders all the furniture and goods that were there depoſitated, which was done accordingly; the Palace of *Mataloni* which was in Chaia, with whatſoever there was therein, was pitifully ſet on fire; nay, the rabble took his picture, with that of his Fa-

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thers, and made them both passe the flames; but first they mangled them most horribly, thrusting them thorough with their swords, plucking out their eyes, and cutting off their noses and heads; and being returned to the great Market place, they hung another picture of the Duke of *Mataloni* under the body of Don *Peppo Caraffa* beforesaid, which was tied about a great beam, and writ a *Motto* underneath, *This is the Duke of* Mataloni, *Rebell to his Majesty, and Traytor to the most faithfull people*; and the beam was supported with new pillars, whereunto the body of Don *Peppo* was tied, and the effigies of the Duke, with his brother Don *Guiseppe*, who was also hung up in picture, and this was in the same place where the infortunate Prince *de Sanza* was beheaded, of whose so much lamented death, procur'd him by the Duke of *Medina de las Torres*, the said *Mataloni* and the house of *Caraffa* was thought to be the chiefest cause; but afterwards when the innocence of his cause was known, his Catholic Majesty re-established his son in all his possessions, renew'd his Titles and Honors, with all the Demeans, Rents, and Heriots, which son dying without children, and the estate falling to the Count of *Castillano* his Uncle and Fathers brother, he was so far esteem'd by his Catholic Majesty, that he gave him a Company of Spanish Infantry,

fantry, which is a very rare favor to an Italian Cavalier; and now he hath the fourth office of Truſt, except the Vicegerencies of Naples and Sicilia, with the government of Milan, that any man hath in Italie, which is the Stradico of Meſſina, which is a moſt honourable charge; that town being the cape of the Sicilian Kingdome and Metropolis thereof, and withall a Fort of much jealouſie, being the key of that Iſland, and the outer wall of all Italie, which Office is executed by the ſaid Prince with much praiſe and emulation to his enemies, for his ſincere remarkable fidelity, and rectitude in matters of juſtice.

After this, further commands were given by *Maſaniello* to burn the goods of divers other Officers, and particularly of the Kings viſitor; yet this command was revok'd by the effectuall interceſſion of the Archbiſhop *Filomarini*; as alſo it being ordered that Regent *Zuffias* ſhold run the ſame fortune, but the execution was ſuſpended, and no man knew why, unleſſe 'twas becauſe certain Troops of Horſe were quarter'd at his houſe, which was intrenched round about.

The Viceroy all this while ſeeing himſelfe as it were, beleaguer'd in the Caſtle, and depriv'd of proviſion, and all ſorts of victualls and refreſhments, he ſent to make inſtances to *Maſaniello*, that he might be furniſh'd accor-

cordingly, whereunto he condeſcended very readily, thereupon fifty Porters were ſent unto him laden with bread, wine, ſnow, fruit, fleſh, Poultry, ſweet-meats, and all other things that were eatable. All peeple went up and down the ſtreets with as much ſecurity, & all kind of ſhops were open'd with as much freedom, and as little fear both by night and day, as if there had bin no ſouldiery at all in the town, or occaſion of outrage, ſo great were the apprehenſions of fear and terror, which were imprinted in ev'ry ones heart, of the rigorous and inflexible juſtice exercis'd by *Maſaniello*.

There arriv'd in the port at that time thirteen Gallies of the ſquadron of Naples, and the Generall *Gianettino Doria* having ſent notice thereof to the Viceroy, with deſire to land ſom men there for proviſion of refreſhment for the Gallies: the Viceroy inordered that he ſhold make his addreſſe to *Maſaniello* which being don, he immediately commanded all ſort of freſh victualls, with a ſupply of moneys alſo to be ſent the Generall, but with this proviſo, that the Gallies ſhold go farther off the port, and that none ſhold ſet foot aſhore, either ſouldier or paſſenger, no not the Generall himſelf, becauſe he intended to freight and ſend a Felluca of purpoſe to this end.

Becauſe the night before *Maſaniello* ſent

ſent to the Viceroy, that he much wondred he could not ſee Cardinal *Trivultio* all this while; a petulancy which was held ridiculous in him. The ſayed Cardinal was advis'd by the Archbiſhop to give him a viſit, for *Maſaniello* was com now to that height, that he expected obſervance from ev'ry body, yea from the Princes of the Church; Therfore to prevent ſom rude affronts and outrages peradventure which vulgar brains are ſubject to offer, the Cardinal transferr'd himſelf from the Caſtle to the great Market place to viſit *Maſaniello*, which he did, by giving him the title of *illuſtriſſimo*, the moſt illuſtrious; but the firſt words which *Maſaniello* told him were laugh'd at, which were, *The viſit which your Eminence gives me, though it be late, yet 'tis dear unto me.* Immortall God, what could a crown'd Prince ſay more! 'tis tru, that height of honor and power, with the pride of authority and command, will raiſe the ſpirits of the vileſt man. So his Eminence having complied with his reſpects to his moſt illuſtrious Lordſhip, when he departed, he commanded two files of Muſqueteers to gard and conduct him to the Caſtle. The Cardinall *Trivultio* was ſcarce gone, but divers gentlemen came from the Caſtle with divers Regalos, and preſents to *Maſaniello* from the Viceroy; much thanking him for the refreſhments that he had ſent into the Caſtle, and they brought him ſom

complements alſo from the Ducheſſe the Vice-queen, who deſir'd to know how he did, and that for her ſake he wold make uſe of thoſe things which were ſent, and among other things ther was a rich ſute of apparel ſent him; a ſtrange Metamorphoſis of Fortune, and ſo capricious and rare, that theſe things will ſeem incredible, and meer Romances to future ages, though all be a tru and reall ſtory.

This is as much as hap'ned the ſixth day, which was Friday.

Saturday the 13. of July, 1647.

The ſeventh day.

HE who deſires the tru way to overcom and to conſerve what he hath o'recome let him procure by all means the obedience o the peeple ſubject to his command, and let him obſerve that memorable act of *Epaminondas* moſt glorious Captain among the Thebanes who being counſell'd by the Oracle not to attempt a war againſt the Greeks his enemies becauſe the ſtars were conjur'd againſt him for them; He being as ſagacious as he was gene-

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rous, by an ingenious ſtratagem he eſcap'd the influxes of heaven, and advanc'd himſelf in deſpight of the malignant ſtars, to victory and triumph. The Stratagem was this; He writ in a table theſe words, *Si ducibus obedietis, hæc ſunt Oracula, Victoria.* If you obey your leaders theſe are Oracles, Victory. Upon the other table he caus'd to be engraven, *Si ducibus non obedietis, exitium,* if you obey not your leaders deſtruction. Theſe Oracles being preſented to his ſoldiers, and finding therby that their victories depended upon their obedience to their Captains, with an unwonted courage and extraordinary obedience, burſting into the enemies quarters, they came back triumphant.

It is no wonder then that *Maſaniello* already pronounc'd and ſworn Captain Generall of the Napolitan peeple, was adviſ'd that ther was no other means more effectuall and ſure to overcom, and triumph over any Projects trac'd againſt his perſon or the peeple, then a punctuall obedience, which was ſhew'd him from the firſt inſtant of his command, and which he ſo exacted, that the leaſt act of diſobedience was puniſh'd with death, as being held a capitall crime and irremiſſible; judging that at the beginning of his government, this obedience was more neceſſary unto him then the bread that he did eat, for the maintaining

and continuance of his new authority: Hence it came to paſſe, that it being com to the ears of *Maſaniello*, that upon Friday night before ſom went up and down the ſtreets to ſound the Shopkeepers, and compoſe them to ſee their ſlavery, the firſt thing he did at break of day was to publiſh by ſound of drum and trumpet, and faſten orders upon poſts and wals through the principall ſtreets, that upon pain of life thoſe ſeducers ſhold be reveal'd; and ſom of them being found out and appeach'd, they were all hang'd upon gallowſes, ſet up before thoſe ſhops where they committed the offence. There were gallowſes ſet up alſo in divers other places of the City, wheron divers were executed that day: among others two vaſſalls of the Duke of *Mataloni*, who were diſcover'd to have brought ſom letters in the ſoles of their ſhooes, which becauſe they were written in cyphers, were imagin'd and adjudg'd to contain matter of rebellion, or ſom ſiniſter Councells and incitements to ſedition, meerly upon theſe ſuſpitions only, for no body could underſtand the ſayed letters, or prove any thing out of them; they were hang'd up nere *porta Capuano*. In fine his commands were executed without any expoſtulations or examination at, which transform'd all men to wonder, to ſee ſuch a vulgar fellow ſo ſuddenly crept up to be ſo reverend, they knew not for what, nor

what

what wold be the end of his uſurped dominion.

It was told him upon Saturday that there was a great burglary and theft committed in the Palace of the Prince *del Colle Cavalliero di Caſa di Somma*, at firſt they were thought to be ſom of *Maſaniello*'s Squadron, but after a diligent examination they were found to be ſom of the Banditi, who had taken ſanctuary in a little Church, where they were dragged out, and executed in the public Market-place.

The ſame morning there came before him for juſtice a poor wench whoſe father had been killed, and the brother of him that had killed him being there preſent, he cryed out, that if the fact were pardoned, he would take her for his wife without any dowry; but that kind of Marriage did not pleaſe *Maſaniello*, becauſe the young maid abhorr'd it in regard of the blood of her Father: therefore he oblig'd the brother of the murtherer to find out two hundred Crownes within four and twenty hours for the young maids dowry, and ſo the offence ſhould be remitted; beſides, he ſhold have the place of a Captain of the Soldadeſca: ſo all parties being agreed, the ſentence *Maſaniello* gave did terminate the buſineſſe. A little after this, a murtherer was brought before him, who had been a

friend to *Perrone*, and giving him time of confeſſion, he ſentenc'd him to death, and that his head and his feet ſhold be chopt off, and his body dragg'd up and down the ſtreets; another Bandito was us'd likewiſe juſt in the ſame manner.

It was intimated the ſame Saturday morning, that two Squadrons joyn'd with ſeven hundred Spaniards, ſhold go abroad that morning to find out the Banditi which (as advice was had) were in bands together in divers places ready to invade the City: He caus'd a Proclamation of Grace to be publiſh'd, that what Bandito ſoever could diſcover any ſuch plot, ſhold be abſolutely pardoned, provided he was not depending upon the Duke of *Mataloni*. He commanded that all Artizans ſhold work openly in their ſhops and not within their houſes, as alſo that all Merchants ſhould follow their buſineſſe, but be ready within half an hours call to take Armes.

About dinner time a Meſſage was brought him from a Cavalier upon ſom buſineſs of conſequence; but he anſwer'd, I have nothing to do with Cavaliers, for God hath put me here for the people, and turning himſelf to the people, he ſaid, *My people pray for me, and preſerve me well; for if you loſe me, woe be unto you.*

The

There came down the ſame morning from the Countreyes about Naples innumerable peeple, and among them there came women with ſtafes upon their ſholders, and naked ſwords in their hands, bringing with them their children arm'd alſo with ſomthing or o-other, proportionable to their bigneſſe, and they came all to the great Market place to do homage to *Maſaniello*, and to be redreſſed by him for divers grievances.

But while *Maſaniello* was buſied in ſuch exerciſes, *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, accompanied with the brother of *Maſaniello*, went to the Caſtle to put the Viceroy in mind of his former ingagement of promiſe made upon Thurſday night, that he wold com upon the Sunday following to the Archepiſcopall Church, with all the Tribunalls of the Chancery, the Councell of State and War, with the royal Chamber of Santa *Chiara*, accompanied with all the civill and criminall Judges of the great Court of the Vicaria; in preſence of whom and of the whole peeple an Oath ſhold be taken to obſerve with all punctuality the Capitulations of the grand Accord to perpetuity, which Oathwas to be taken by the Vice-Roy, and all the ſaid Tribunalls.

The day following after dinner, *Maſaniello* being to go to the Caſtle to take the Vice-Roy and conduct him to the Archbiſhops Pa-

lace, he firſt commanded a Proclamation to be publiſh'd, that under pain of firing, ev'ry one ſhould cauſe the ſtreets to be ſwept clean before their doors reſpectively, where the Cavalcata was to paſſe, as alſo to adorn all the windowes, Balcones, and walls with their beſt ſort of furnitures, all which was obey'd and don.

In the mean time the Viceroy ſent two of his beſt horſes with rich furniture, and led by two of his ſervants to be at the ſervice of *Maſaniello* and his brother, who being mounted upon them, and apparell'd both in cloth of ſilver, *Maſaniello* carried in one hand a naked ſword, in the other the Charter of *Charl* the Emperor, and his brother carried the capitulations made with the Viceroy, to be read publikely, and ſworn unto in the Archbiſhops Palace: There rid in their company the new *Elect* of the peeple *Franceſco Arpaia*, and *Julio Genevino*, beſides divers others of the civilleſt ſorts among the peeple: And in regard of the huge multitudes of peeple which innumerably increas'd through all the ſtreets, and compaſs'd them on all ſides, ſo that they could not paſſe forward or backward, *Maſaniello* with a loud voice commanded that none upon pain of life ſhould make a ſtep further or els go back, which was accordingly obey'd. ſo they rid with a Trumpet ſtill ſounding be-

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fore them towards the caſtle, & being arrived thither, and brought to the Palace of the Viceroy, having entertain'd themſelves a while with him, they came down with the Collateral, the Councel of State, and other prime Officers of Authority, who all coaching themſelfs did advance before towards the Archbiſhops houſe: Firſt of all in the ſaid Cavalcata there were many Trumpeters a horſeback, then a choice Troop of one hundred horſe, then *Maſaniello* and his brother, after them the Elect of the people, and old *Genovino*, who by reaſon of his great age was carried in a Sedan; after theſe came the Captain of gard to the Viceroy, & immediatly after the Viceroy himſelf, with his Pages, Laquayes & ſpare horſes, & his gard of Germans, with a great number of Gentlemen and Cavaliers, domeſtic and adventitious, and incompaſs'd with a numberleſſe throng of people, who together with the Viceroy, cried out with loud acclamations, *Viva il Re di Spagna*, which voice ſounded and re-ecchoed all the way, & all the bells rung out for joy in ev'ry Church as they paſs'd, which fill'd every ones heart with contentment & pleaſure: all in general, ſmal & great, women & children cri'd out, *Viav il Re*, but many cri'd out *Viva il Re ſenza gabella*, let the King live, but without gabel; & tom Spaniards were overheard to cry, *Viva el Rey, que yapuede decir ſin Rey*. Let the

the King live, for now he may ſay he is King. In paſſing through the piazzo of St. *Lorenzo*, *Maſaniello* ſtopping ther a while, & with him the whol Cavalcata, turning himſelf to the peeple he cryed out with a verv loud voice, *Viva Iddio, Viva il Re di Spagna, Viva il Cardinal* Filomarino, *Viva il Duca de Arcos, Viva il fideliſſimo popolo di Napali:* whereat all the peeple took the word, and with ſtrong Ecchos cryed out *Viva*, *Viva*, doubling and redoubling the ſound with incredible exultations.

Being com in this order, and with theſe applauſes to the Biſhops Palace, and being all diſmounted, then the Viceroy with all his gentlemen came: upon the entrance into the Church he was met by the Archbiſhop with all his Canons, Chaplains and Officers, which made a ſplendid equipage; Then they went to the great Altar, where the Archbiſhop being ſet in a kind of Throne, as alſo the Viceroy, and all the Tribunalls who were there attending Cavalier *Donato Coppola* Secretary to the Kingdom, did read with an audible voice the Capitulations deſir'd by the peeple for a finall Accord, which being ſign'd by the Viceroy, the Collateral, the Counſel of State & War, *Maſaniello* ſtanding all the while afoot upon the ſteps of the Archbiſhops throne, who to the wonderment of all added, and took away corrected

rected and interpreted all things as he pleas'd, no man interrupting or replying unto him: So after the Articles were read, a ſolemn oath was taken by the Viceroy, and all the forementioned Miniſters and Officers of State, to obſerve and accompliſh the ſayed Capitulations to perpetuity, promiſing alſo, and ſwearing to procure to have them confirm'd by his Catholic Majeſty: all this was don when two quires of muſic ſung all the while with moſt exquiſite voices, *Te Deum laudamus*, which while 'twas a ſinging, *Maſaniello* was obſerv'd to ſwell with a kind of glory to have attain'd his ends, with ſo much felicity and applauſe, yet he carried ſtill in his hand a naked ſword, and ſent divers arrogant and ridiculous meſſages to the Viceroy: The firſt was, that from thence forward, he wold continue to be Captain Gene- of the City: The ſecond was, that by vertue therof he intended to go with a gard, and to give Patents to all Officers of War and Arms: The third, that he wold diſmiſſe from the Caſtle all Cavaliers. Theſe and ſuch like meſſages he ſent the Viceroy ſingly and ſeverally, and ther were affirmative anſwers brought back, for not to diſturb things with Negatives; But the gentleman that deliver'd theſe meſſages, made an apology for himſelf privately in the ear of the Viceroy, for indeed moſt peeple there did bluſh, or laugh, or jeer the impertinences

nences and malapartneſſe of *Maſaniello.*

While theſe meſſages were a ſending, *Te Deum* was ended, then *Maſaniello* began to reaſon ſomtimes to good purpoſe, ſomtimes ſenſeleſſely. He ſaid that the moſt faithfull people of Naples were naturally ſpiritfull and vivacious, and were ſo eſteem'd by all Nations, but they had almoſt quite loſt their wonted magnanimity and courage, by the heavy weight of ſo many exactions and Gabells which were impos'd upon them from time to time, not by their Catholic Majeſties, but by ill Miniſters and their own Compatriots. And although for the loyalty which he alwaies bare, & wil ever profeſſe unto his King, he hitherto tolerated ev'ry thing, to avoid all ſtains of diſobedience, yet conſidering the benefit of thoſe impoſitions redounded rather to ſatisfie the ravenous luſts of Officers and Courtiers, and of others as wel Forreners as Natives, whereby they became exceſſively rich, and thrive by ſucking the very blood of the peeple, yet finding the City generally inclin'd therunto, he took a reſolution to cure her of this malady, as alſo the whole Kingdom of ſuch a contagion, which was hurtfull not only to the moſt faithfull peeple, but to his Majeſty alſo his liege Lord, inſomuch that of the bread they gave him he ſcarce had the cruſt, they themſelfs reſerving the pith and ſubſtance to fill their inſatiable appetites;

Hence

Hence it came to paſs, that the more they gave the King, the more his wants ſtill increas'd, though in ſixteen yeers he had given him above one hundred millions, which had been ſufficient not onely to have conquer'd Flanders and France, but to have put under his feet the unlucky Moon of the Ottoman Empire: therefore for the future all the public Donatives that ſhold be given the King, care ſhold be taken that his Majeſty ſhold have the true benefit therof, and not be miſapplied to inrich others: and hereof your Excellency (meaning the Viceroy) may be well aſſur'd; inſomuch that all theſe things conſidered, and caſt into a true ballance, he was well aſſur'd, that he ſhold not only not receive any blame from the King his Soveraine Liege Lord, or any mark of diſobedience, but he ſhould gaine the reputation and applauſe of a moſt faithfull vaſſall, ſeeing that whatſoever he had don was for the further ſervice of God, of his Catholic Majeſty, of your Excellency his Vicegerent, of the whole City, of the Peeple, and of all the Kingdom. During this diſcourſe he ſo heated himſelf, and proteſted with ſuch a fury and exceſſe of zeal, that the words proceeding from him ſo heartily and emphatically, made all the peeple to ſtand amaz'd, and ſurpriz'd with a kind of dumb aſtoniſhment: at laſt all that were within the

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audience of theſe words up and down the Church, which was as full as it could thwack in thick multitudes, gave a loud generall applauſe.

Then he ſaid, that now he had brought his honeſt intents home to his aime, he wold return to his former calling to be a Fiſherman again, to demonſtrate unto the world, that 'twas not his own intereſt he levell'd at, but that of his King, Countrey, Peeple, City and Kingdome, had induc'd and prick'd him forward to undertake ſo dangerous a taſk; therefore he fell a tearing that cloth of ſilver ſute he wore, with a great deal of fury, going to the Archbiſhop and the Viceroy, taking ſom of the peeces thereof and laying at their feet; but he was hindred to tear all: So all being terminated at this ſolemne meeting, and nothing left undone, taking his leave of the Archbiſhop and Viceroy, who betook themſelves to their Coaches, but *Maſaniello* with his brother *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, with all the reſt of the Foot and Horſe, re-accompanied them to their homes; and the Viceroy being brought to the Caſtle, caus'd all the Ordnance to fly off: ſo *Maſaniello* with all that huge brigade of peeple returned to the great Market place, and with high ceremony ended the ſeventh day, nothing having occur'd remarkable that night, but the exact diligence of all

gards

gards in all the principall poſts of the City, and the ſplendor of the lights that were put in ev'ry window.

Sunday the 14. of Iuly, 1647.

The eighth day.

IT is a thing impoſſible to expreſſe the rejoycings of the peeple of Naples for the Capitulations of peace which were ſign'd and ſworne unto the day before, which ended not that day, but they continued upon Sunday following: The Articles were printed, and fix'd through all places of the City, that all things might be manifeſted to the world: ev'ry one did contend who ſhold expreſſe greater contentment, ſuch a kind of generall jubilee was among them, inſomuch that it drew tears from ſom, which falling upon the ground, made thoſe flowers of joy to ſpring up which the heavineſſe of former times had caus'd to fade.

And becauſe the beginning of this Reformation, and conſequently of this joy, proceeded from *Maſaniello*, and from his ſtout under-

undertakings, therefore was he extoll'd with highest praises by ev'ry one, and cried up to be *Liberator Patriæ*, to be the freer of his Countrey, and the afferter of publike liberty, from the tyranny and gripes of so many ravening Wolfs both in City, Court and Kingdom; yea, of King and Crown, who glutting themselfs with the common blood of the peeple, increased their wealth by the beggery of others; and all this was effected (not by the hand of som invincible Emperor, or som warlike Prince, but) by a poor young fellow, by a bare-footed Fisherman: This made it far more admirable, and to attribute it the more to God, *qui infirma mundi eligit, ut fortia quæque confundat*, who chooseth the weak things of the world to confound the strong.

With the praises which the common peeple gave generally to *Masaniello*, concurr'd also the just acclamations of divers of the Nobility and Gentry, of many sorts of Officers, of Ecclesiastics, and all Religious Orders; there were many thanks and much honor given also to the Archbishop, who took so much pains to attone, to sweeten, and accommode all things, and had overcom so many difficulties, therefore there were speciall acknowledgements made to him, next to *Masaniello*.

After the publication of the sayed Capitulations and generall agreement, being affix'd

ev'ry

ev'ry where, that they might be expos'd to ev'ry ones eye and knowledg, the City of Naples ſeem'd to have a new face, ſo that ther was no more fear of any war, of further combuſtions,& conſequently no need of any arm:d bands,or cautions for the maintenance and defence of the people from the inſultings of enemies, yet nevertheleſſe it ſeem'd expedient to *Maſaniello*, to continue ſtill a military power a foot, therfore he commanded that ev'ry one ſhold ſtand firm to his poſt: Nor was it unneceſſary or ſuperfluous policy, becauſe the City after ſo generall a convulſion could not preſently recover her former health, nor after ſo many combuſtions could ſhe be ſecure till the fire had been quite extinguiſh'd.

Hence it came to paſſe, that the Soldadeſca remaining ſtill up and down the City, *Maſaniello* went on to command more like an abſolute maſter or Tyrant then a Captain Generall. He commanded that under pain of life ev'ry one ſhold diſcover if any goods were depoſited in their hands, of thoſe men whoſe houſes were burnt: wherupon much wealth was yeelded up out of Churches, Monaſteries, Hoſpitalls and Nunneries. It being known that that Sunday morning four Banditi were fled for Sanctuary to the Church of Carminello among the Jeſuits; he ſent a conſiderable band of armed men to encompaſſe both cloiſter and

Church, whoſe gates being ſhut, the aſſaulters made their way in by pickaxes ſo that a great hole being made in the wall, they ruſh'd in, and took one of them, chopping off his head preſently, as they did afterwards to the three other: And becauſe one of thoſe Fathers being zealous of the Church immunities, had made ſom reſiſtance for the preſervation of thoſe miſerable men, he was ſo mortally wounded that he died within a few daies after.

Notice being alſo had that within the Monaſtery of Nunnes call'd *della Croce di Lucca* much of the goods of *Cæſar Lubrano* were depoſitated, becauſe he had two daughters that were Nunnes there, *Maſaniello* commanded ſom Captains to extract thence, and to bring into the public Market place the ſayed goods with order that if the Nunnes made any reſiſtance, to threaten them with the firing of the Monaſtery: This was put in ſpeedy execution and the ſoldiers repairing thither, unhing'd the gates of the Religious Houſe, becauſe they were denied to be open'd; which ſtruck ſuch terror into them, that one of them was like to have breath'd her laſt, which being related by a flying meſſenger unto the Archbiſhop, his Eminence was mov'd, and therfore ſent about it to *Maſaniello*, who to excuſe himſelf anſwer'd he knew nothing of it, but that it was done without his order, therfore he wold give con-

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dign puniſhment to thoſe Captains, as he did, and commanding them unto him, he inordered they ſhold be examin'd, and ſo executed: notwithſtanding that, he was reſolv'd to have thoſe goods, which were accordingly deliver'd him by thoſe holy Sisters, being ſo much affrighted.

An act mueh like this *Maſaniello* acted the ſame morning upon Sunday, which was thus; He had given ſtrict command that under pain of life none ſhold dare to go out of the City without his expreſſe licenſe, and becauſe the moſt illuſtrious *Caffarelli* Archbiſhop of *Santa Severina* had neceſſary occaſions to remove himſelf from Naples, where he reſided then, to Calabria, to viſit his own Church. he went in a ſhort habit, and without a cloak (there having been ſuch an order in force, and yet moſt ſtrictly obſerv'd) to the houſe of *Maſaniello* to obtain leave of him. When he beheld him, he ſaid, *Che vuoi monſignore mio bello*? What wilt thou have my fine Lord? he anſwer'd, that I may ſafely paſſe to my Church of *Santa Severina* in Calabria, with your good leave: my Lord, anſwer'd *Maſaniello*, crying *ola*, let four hundred of my men go to accompany, and ſerve my Lord as far as his Archbiſhoprick; Th' Archbiſhop thanked him, ſaying that he went by ſea; By ſea ſayed he? then let 40. Felluucas be provided to attend my Lord Archbi-

ſhop, he anſwering ther was no need, becauſe he had already taken four for the transport of himſelf and his family, which were ſufficient, and to have more wold be an encumbrance unto him, and incommodious. Well, well, your Lordſhip may do what you pleaſe, replied *Maſaniello*. At leaſtwiſe you ſhall not refuſe to accept of this ſmall bag of double piſtolls, which he preſented unto him, ſaying, Take this to defray the charge of your voyage; The prelat therupon ſmil'd, and giving him many thanks, he refus'd them a good while, ſaying he wanted them not; but he was conſtrain'd with threats to receive five hundred, which he did for fear of hazarding his head with deniall to ſuch a capricious and frantic man: And giving him a licenſe in writing, he told him, and embrac'd him, my Lord, go with ſafety. A little after a gentleman of Auverſa upon a buſineſſe of his own came to ſpeak with him, who was of the Family of *Tufo*, and having diſpatcht him, and given him a kick, he ſayed, Go thy waies, I make thee Prince of Auverſa.

He commanded that morning the houſe of a widdow Baker to be burnt, becauſe ſhe had made light bread, being ſix ounces leſſe in weight of the thirty ſix which were eſtabliſh'd, that ev'ry loaf ſhold weigh. He caus'd alſo the head to be chopt off of an Abbot call'd *Nicolas Ametrano*, to *Carlo Vitale*, and to *Spiritello Muſico*,

Muſico, as being dependents of *Mataloni*; likewiſe he commanded a little after the like to be done to another, who was Comrade to *Amerano*. He gave out order that it was his pleaſure that the Jeſuits, the Certoſini, the Benedictans, the Fryers of Mount-Olivet ſhold pay a great ſum of money for the ſervice of the peeple; He commanded alſo to call before him to the ſame effect many rich men, and asking them firſt if they were loyall to their King, and they anſwering that they were, he made them ſubſcribe to a writing, wherin ev'ry one bound himſelf to pay him ſo much ev'ry one a part, telling them he did that for to obſerve the word given the day before to his Excellency, to make a Donative of ſix millions of gold to his Majeſty; towards whom being deſirous to shew himſelf the more devoted and faithfull, he put out a proclamation, that none under pain of life ſhold go for the future habited according to the mode of France, and that ev'ry one ſhold have care to put the Kings arms, and that of the peeple on his doores, and that ev'ry one ſhold tend his ſhop, yet with arms ready on all occaſions.

The ſame Sunday morning *Pizzicarolo* a ſon of *Maſaniello*, went to the Palace, ſaying openly, that he began to dote, and that he ſhold told him if he did not give over his fyrings and burnings, his throat wold be cut by his

own friends: This *Pizzicarolo* had more power over him then any other, for he took no meat from any hand but from his: he obtain'd of *Masaniello* in behalf of the Count of *Conversano* a gard for his person, goods, and families, and Palace; he restor'd unto him two great Hampers full of money and Plate, which he had taken away from him, and it was sent to the Castle of S. *Elmo*, where he gave *Pizzicarolo* twenty Zecchins, and so the Count went suddenly with divers other Cavaliers into a gallie to preserve themselfs.

The same day towards the evening Father *Rossi* a Theologue of the Archbishops, went with a message to *Masaniello*, desiring him that the peeple might lay down their Armes for he was secure enough now without soldiers, and that he might retire himself a while to Posilipo to recreate himself, or any where els his Excellence would please: This Message pleased him well; so all things necessary were provided, and divers bands of superfluous soldiers were disbanded, which was don without any grumbling, or questioning whatsoever he did: But at last he grew odiously proud he wold will, and unwill a thing at the same instant, and his head began to turn, being mounted so high, and from a simple Fisherman made himself a kind of Monarch. All peeple obey'

obey'd him, Vice-Roy, Biſhops, and all, who him the ſwinge, and humor'd him all the while, not doubting but he wold at laſt break his own neck, as it happen'd right; thereupon when the Squadron of Napolitan Gallies came from Genoa, the Vice-Roy left to him the giving leave of letting them arrive at the Port, he ſaw all the City arm'd, and depending on his beck, acknowledging him to be their abſolute Commander, and Captaine Generall, by an exact and a ſtrange kind of implicite blind obedience, ſo that no King whatſoever could deſire more Allegiance from his own vaſſalls.

Hence it came to paſſe, that from an humble, judicious, and zealous ſpirit which raign'd in him, he became proud, a fool, and a tyrant, putting out ſuch rigorous Proclamations, commanding ſo many heads to be chop't off, ſo many Palaces to be burnt, meerly ſomtimes to pleaſe his own capriccio, and to make himſelf formidable; he wold go a horſeback alone, and fetch the round of the City, impriſoning and torturing whom he pleas'd, ſhutting up of ſhops, preaching, and railing againſt the Nobility and Gentry, not ſparing the Vice-Roy himſelfe, but threatning to take off his head; yet when he ſpake of the King he nam'd him with a great deale of reverence, taking off his hat,

and bowing his body; but one thing made him very ridiculous, that he made boyes, very mean fellowes Captains, Campmaſters, and other Officers of War.

In the afternoon divers of the peeple, and ſom Commanders, made by *Maſaniello* himſelf, ſent to complain to the Archbiſhop, that they were clap't in priſon for ſmall matters, for a thing of nothing, and ſom were commanded by him to have their heads ſever'd from their bodies, and taken off as ſo many capons.

Thereupon his Eminence ſpake unto him by way of advice, and becauſe he ſaw him obſtinate, he deſir'd him at leaſt to defer the execution of thoſe men till the day following, it being not fitting to ſhed humane blood upon a Sunday, and ſtain the holy Sabbath with ſuch ſacrifices of cruelty: The Biſhop ſpoke to him with that candor and winning affability, turning his diſcourſe to other facetious ſtories, that he obtain'd of him a deferring of the execution, and to recreate his tired ſpirits, he wiſh'd him to go to take the refreſhments and pleaſure of Poſilipo for a while: He imbrac'd his counſell, but deſiring that his Reverence wold accompanie him, he in ſcorn of ſuch a companion, deſir'd him to go before, and he would quickly follow.

A little after *Maſaniello* went from the Market,

Market, accompanied with a huge company of Plebeans to the Caſtle all the way a foot in a looſe habit, having one ſtockin on, and the other off, without band, hat, or ſword, but running on like a mad man; he made a ſigne to the Sergeant Major of the Spaniſh Gard, that they ſhold make no noiſe; ſo he entred and ſpoke to the Vice-Roy that he muſt eat, for he was ready to periſh for hunger. The Viceroy looking upon his ſervants, ſaid, *Traigan da comer al Senor* Maſaniello: Bring ſomthing to eat for the Lord *Maſaniello*; no Sir, (he replied) let us go take freſh aire at Poſilipo, and leat us eat together there; for I have proviſion already: and ſaying this, he caus'd divers Mariners to com in with divers baskets of fruit. The Viceroy did excuſe himſelf as well as he cold, praying him to excuſe him, becauſe he was troubled with a great pain in the head, and he wold be very glad of his company at any other time; ſo he gave order preſently, that his own Gondola ſhold be made ready to wait upon Senior *Maſaniello*, where when he had imbarqued himſelfe with divers Mariners, he was attended at leaſt by forty Fellucas full of Muſicians, and other ſorts of men fit to give him ſome recreation: There ran to the mole of Chiaia many thouſands of peeple to ſee the ſpectacle: in

his

his way he gave order that ſom ſhold go to the regular Canons of St. *Lateran*, to draw thence ſuch goods that he had underſtood were convey'd and depoſitated there, which was don and brought to the market place: As he went along he threw peeces of gold into the ſea, which the Mariners ſwom after, and duck'd to take up, to afford him pleaſure and paſtime.

Then he fell to eating, or rather to feaſting, for he had very choice proviſion in the Gondola, and they ſayed that before he came back he had drunk twelve bottles of wine call'd *Lachrymæ Chriſti*, but the operations of that wine you ſhall read in the next daies work, which was Munday: when he was return'd to Naples, that evening he gave all thoſe of the Gondola, and Fellucas which attended him, ten meaſures of wheat ev'ry one.

The comedy of this day had not been compleat, if the wife of *Maſaniello* had not alſo acted her part; who about the evening went to the Caſtle clad in cloth of ſilver with a chain of gold and other jewells and gallantries, which the Ducheſſe of *Arcos* had formerly ſent her: She went in a very ſtately Coach of the Duke of *Mataloni's*, which was made for the day of his marriage, and it was a very rich and magnificent peece, valued at leaſt at eight thouſand crowns: ſhe was accompanied with divers gentlewomen of quality, who complied with the

the times, and they went alſo richly adorn'd: But theſe were no other then *Maſaniello's* mother, and two ſiſters, and other kinſwomen of his, all Fiſhermens daughters; a little boy his ſiſters ſon bare upon his ſleeve a kind of arms, which ſhew'd that his Uncle was Captain Generall of the City of Naples: When ſhe came to the Viceroys Palace, ther were Sedans ſent for her and her company, with a gard of Halberdeers, Pages and Laquays to attend them: Then were they brought into the Ducheſſe, where they found a great deal of welcom, and dainties. The Ducheſſe preſented her with a rich Diamond, and the Viſitor Generall took the young boy often in his arms and kiſs'd him: *Maſaniello's* mother meeting upon the ſtairs with Cavalier *Coſmo Fonſeca* the grand Ingeneer, who us'd to make Epitaphs, ſhe told him that he ſhold tell the Viceroy that her ſon fear'd no body but God, and his Excellence; therfore he ſhold do well to ſend unto him to refrain from ſo much fire and blood.

Maſaniello being return'd from his recreations at Poſilipo, was ſo heated with the abundance of wine that he had drunk, and with the heat of the Sun, that he fell into a kind of dotage and fooliſhneſſe: He ſent preſently to ſpeak with the ſayed *Fonſeca*, and inordred him to make divers Inſcriptions engraven in marble to this effect; *Tomas Anello* of Malphi,

Pre-

Prefect, and Captain Generall of the moſt faithfull peeple of Naples, did order, that his command ſhold be no longer obey'd, but only thoſe of the Duke of *Arcos*: And thus ended that Sunday.

Munday the 15. of Iuly, 1647.

The ninth day.

THe thoughts of *Maſaniello* began to grow ſo vaſt and extravagant, as alſo ſo inſtable and unquiet, that not containing himſelf within the compaſſe of his ſphere, and thoſe huge honors and authority he had climb'd unto, but he wold be more then the ſea, who though a raging element, yet is contented to hold himſelf within his bounds; he wold be more then the Heavens, who paſſe not their circumference; more then the Sun, who never goes out of the Ecliptic; He had an ambition (had it been poſſible) to inſlave the whole earth, to tame the ocean, to debell the world, to confine the ſtars, and ſee the riſing and ſetting of the Sun.

He was ſo blinded with arrogant deſires, that

that they took from him the ſolace of his ſleep; they kept him from ſeeing the precipices wherein he was like to fall from the top of his arrogant deſignes, and the miſeries which attended his greatneſſe. The ſtaires whereby we aſcend to honor, are of glaſſe, the top is an earthquake, the deſcent a precipice, and authority doth commonly diſcompoſe, and ſtound the mind of man, ſpecially one of a baſe carat; and low extraction, like a Monkey clad with ſcarlet; Honors ſerve ſom men only for their ruine, as long haire ſerv'd *Abſolon* to hang himſelf: He that is far from *Iupiter* need not feare his thunderbolts.

If *Maſaniello* that Saturday on which a *Te Deum* was ſung in the Cathedrall Church, had renounc'd all his uſurp'd authority and power into the hands of the Viceroy, and return'd, as he ſayed and ſware he wold, to his former vocation of ſelling fiſh, he had deſerv'd that the Napolitan peeple ſhould have erected him Coloſſo's, and ſtatues of gold, to the eternall memory of his magnanimous undertakings, brought to ſuch a marvellous perfection: but a boundleſſſe ambition did caſt ſuch a miſt before his eyes, that breaking the reines of reaſon, upon the Lords Day it ſelf his brain began to turn, doing ſo many acts of fooliſhneſſe and cruelty.

Yet

Yet many reaſons were urg'd for the continuance of his command: Som ſay that he was willing to reſigne it, but that by the inſtigation of his wife, and others of his kinred, he took a reſolution to keep it ſtill. Others ſay, as having heard himſelf ſay, that he continued ſtill his power, becauſe if he left it, he was to expect no other but death, he was ſo generally hated by the Nobles and Gentry for having burnt and deſtroyed ſo many palaces, and wealthy ſubſtances, put to death ſo many of al ſorts, &c. Others ſay, that he continued ſtill his authority, becauſe ſenſe oppos'd reaſon, being allur'd with the ſweetneſſe of rule and power.

Yet if his ſayed uſurped dominion had bin attended with that humility, diſcretion and judgment wherewith he began his reign, he might peradventure have continued longer, from that precipice whereinto he tumbled in ſo ſhort a time. His ruine befell him, becauſe he had broken out into a thouſand delirium's and fooleries, which were the cauſes of his tyrannicall comportments, and conſequently of the univerſall hatred at laſt of the peeple, which for many dayes depended totally upon him, as upon an Oracle, and obey'd him as a ſworn and naturall King.

But if one be curious to know the reaſon why he fell into that ſtolidity, I could tell him,

him, that it was a fatall drink given him by the Viceroy to this effect, which had an operative vertu to work upon his brain, and distemper his *pericranium*, that so by becoming odious and ridiculous, the peeple might do him away. This is the opinion of many, which whether it be tru or no, I suspend my opinion. It may be well thought also, that that sottishnesse and foolerie which befell him, proceeded from excesse of vigilance, care, watchings, and not eating; for he seldom slept, and he did eat more seldom; his head being so full of thoughts, and new businesses coming like heaps upon him continually, whereof his little narrow understanding (being exercis'd before to sell little fish onely) was not capable: The extreme joy likewise which possess'd him, to becom from a petty Plebean Monarch of such a city as Naples is, might have distemper'd a greater and more season'd brain then his. Hence it came to passe, that (putting himself upon his bed) he hardly could close his eyes, but he wold suddenly rise up again, telling his wife, Let us be Lords of Naples, and then let us sleep: Up, up, let us put our authority in practice: then going to the window he wold face the Gard, and call upon them, imploying them alwayes upon som design or other, that his usurped dominion shold not be idle; what marvell then is it, all these things being well consi-

consider'd that he shold fall into such fooliſh extravagances; such are the rewards of ambition, wherwith she useth to recompence her followers.

Domitian the Emperor fell into such a fooliſh humor, being hanted by this Spirit, that he would be reverenced and ador'd by the Senate and peeple, as a kinde of God. *Primus Domitianus se Dominum, & Deum appellari jussit.* *Domitian* was the first who wold have himself call'd a God, sayeth *Eusebius*, therfore a parasiticall Poet òfthat age, to comply with his *Genius*, sayed and sung of him,

Edictum Domini Deiq; nostri,
Quo subsellia certiora fiunt.

Alexander being tyranniz'd also by this fury of ambition, was not asham'd to call his mother whore, in saying that he was begot by *Jupiter Hamon.*

What shal we say of *Xerxes*, who being mov'd therunto by the vastnesse of his thoughts, and capricios of his unsetled aspiring brain, threatned darkneſse to the Sun, and a yoke to the Ocean; who will not tax *Caius Cæsar* of fooliſhneſse, and being not inferior at all to *Xerxes* in rashneſse, when being angry with heaven he invented a certain engin, whereby he thunder'd against thunder, and lightned against lightning, perswading himself that that distic did very fitly quadrat with him;

Jupiter

Jupiter in calis, Cæſar reget omnia terris,
Diviſum imperium cum Jove Cæſar habet.

Such an extravagant paſſion as this did predominate and diſcompoſe *Maſaniello*, and more eaſily, being a creature of ſo low a degree: Upon Munday morning he appear'd upon the market place a horſeback, with a naked ſword in his hand, ſtriking many men, and driving them before him, though no cauſe offer'd.

Being thus domineering in the Market place, an old and well qualified Captain call'd *Cæſar Spano* of *Don Proſpero Tuttavilla's* Regiment, told him, that he wold be pleas'd to command that the ſoldiers of that Regiment might be conſign'd unto him, who were Germanes and Walloons, which was don accordingly; but he ſtruck and wounded the old Captain, giving him two cuts in the face, ſaying, be gon when I bid you. Turning then his horſe head he went towards Toledo ſtreet, who meeting with one that was told him was a ſpie, he ſuddenly without forming of any proceſſe caus'd his head to be chopt off; He met with another, who complain'd that his wife was ſuborn'd, and carried away by an old bawd, & asking where ſhe was, ſayed in ſuch a houſe, he went thither preſently, and found her there with another man; he commanded her to be hang'd, and him to be broken on wheels, which was preſently done.

Afterwards he met about the Church of St. *Joſeph* with the Prince of Cellamare, chief poſtmaſter of the Kingdom, a diſcreet and wel temper'd Prince, and complemented very much with him, ſaying, if he knew any, though he were the greateſt potentate in the world, who favor'd *Mataloni*, he wold chop off his head: A little after ther paſs'd by the Duke *de Caſtel di Sangro Don Ferrante Caracciolo*, a Cavalier of high eſteem in Naples, and not uſing any complement towards him, he ran a great hazard of his life; for he made him com ſuddenly out of the Coach, telling him, that a new Elect was to be made o're the five Piazzas of the Nobles, & he wold publiſh an order that they who deſerv'd that degree ſhold go decently habited, and that the Cavaliers who were ſellers of Votes, ſhold retire to their dwellings barefooted, and ſo he diſmiſſed him: This being don, he transfert'd himſelf to the Kings Stables; and ther being many horſes ther, he ſayed theſe are particular mens horſes, but the grooms told him, they were his Majeſties, and that the Lord *Carlo Caracciolo* the chief Maſter of the horſe in the Kingdom, had the charge of them: he asked what *Carlo*? what maſter of the Horſe? am not I ev'ry thing, not acknowledging any body, and ſaying this, he took for himſelf and his friends ſix of the beſt horſes, but before he had half brought them to the Market

place,

place, recollecting himself and thinking better on't, he sent them back to the Kings Stables. The same time he dispatch't a band of armed men to the Hospitall, and to the Church of the Zoccolanti, commanding them to deliver up the goods of the Visitor Generall of the Kingdom, *Don Iohn Ponze de Leon*, and carried them to the Market place; but return'd them again when he was told of the kisses he had given his Nephew in the Castle the day before: yet he told him ther wold be now no necessity of a Visitor General, because he himself wold look well enough to the abuses of things, and to the public theefs of King and Countrey.

In regard of these, and sundry other high insolences, which were too tedious to insert here ev'ry one apart, the whole City tremble, yea the Viceroy himself, when he understood of such extravagances and innovations, because he thought that now all things were terminated by that message which was sent him by *Masaniello* the day before by the Archbishops Chaplain, that he wold make a full resignation unto him of all authority, besides the agreement solemnly made and sworn unto upon Sunday before, with the stipulation of the Articles in the Dome, so that apprehending more fear then formerly he retir'd into the inner Palace, causing it to be fortified, and encreasing the gard: And it was held convenient by all

to com to ſom galliard reſolution, conſidering how that fooliſh and phrantic fellow purſued his authority and tyranny, to diſpoſe of all things according to his own fancy, both in the Courts of Juſtice, as alſo in the Councell of Warr, in the Graſſa, and all other Tribunalls, as if he were an abſolute Prince, or ſom imperious Monark.

After dinner he ſent a peremptory order to *Don Ferante Caracciolo*, before mention'd, that under pain of life, and the burning of his Palace, in regard he had not in the morning com out of his Coach to do him reverence, that he ſhold come to ſpeak with him in the Market place; he ſent alſo another meſſage to *Don Carlo Caracciolo* Maſter of the Kings Horſe, to do the like. They anſwer'd prudently and with ſleme, that they wold do what he deſir'd; but holding it a diminution to their honor, inſtead of going to the Market place, they went to the Caſtle, having ſetled their houſes and goods, to complain to the Viceroy, and deplore the abject and ſad condition wherin they were plung'd, with all the reſt of the Napolitan Nobility and Gentry, and ſo related unto him the arrogant Propoſitions that were ſent them by *Maſaniello*, ſo they concluded to die ſooner, and to be torn by wild horſes then to live, ſo vituperiouſly in ſuch a baſeneſſe & ſervitude, therfore 'twas high time for all the Napolitan

Napolitan Cavaliers to awake, to rid the City of this intolerable ugly Monſter; for it was a great blemiſh to their reputation to ſuffer him to ſway ſo long.

The Vice-Roy was extremely vex'd to hear ſuch pungent reaſons and grievances, but he durſt not apprehend the fool, being ſo fortified and back'd by the beſotted people all in Arms; and while they were diſcourſing of the means how things might be remedied, behold *Genovino* and *Arpaia* came into the Caſtle, who bitterly complained alſo againſt *Maſaniello*.

The firſt ſpoke very deſpitefully of him, ſaying that he could not prevail any thing with him, but he found himſelf ev'ry moment in no ſmall danger of his life (for he threatned to take off his head) more then he was in the time of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, and they ſay that he had often given him ſom blowes, yet he was conſtrained to diſſemble and mollifie things. *Arpaia* alſo had his mortifications and dangers, he had publikely receiv'd a box from him, and all people were terrified by him, and affronted, yet they knew not how to right themſelves, he having at his devotion a hundred and fifty thouſand Combatants well armed, although the major part, and the moſt civill ſort of theſe did hate him, ſpecially ſince the Sunday evening, by reaſon of his inhumane

cruelties; therefore 'twas determined by the advice of *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, that all the peeple ſhold make their addreſſes to the Vice-Roy, and aſſure him, that they not only miſlik'd, but hated the carriage of *Maſaniello*, and not to obey him any longer, but ev'ry where, and in all things to depend upon the commands of his Excellence, provided that they might be well aſſur'd of the obſervance of their Priviledges and Infranchiſements already granted and ſworn unto, whereunto the Viceroy condeſcending very readily, declar'd by public Band the confirmation of them; ſo they were to meet at the Piazza of St. *Auguſtin*, which they did, but a great number, fearing the frownes of *Maſaniello* came not thither, but he was gon again in the Dutcheſſe's Coach to Poſilipo: afterwards two reſolv'd to chain him, and keep him in ſafe cuſtody all the reſidue of his life in ſom Caſtle, for they were not inclin'd to put him to death for the good things that he had operated for the public good.

When *Maſaniello* was returned from Poſilipo, he went to the office of the Gallies, and provided Captains and other Commanders for them, though they were far from the Port; and thence transferring himſelf to his houſe in the Market place, he threatned divers Captains to take off their heads, as alſo

alſo to *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, becauſe they had not attended him that day: nay, he threatned fire to the whole City, becauſe he perceiv'd they had loſt the former reſpect and obedience which they did uſe to ſhew him.

Being extreme hot, he threw himſelf into the Sea water in all his clothes, and being com out again, he began to ſhake his ſword up and down, and do divers mad pranks, nor could any, no not the Archbiſhop himſelf, bridle him, or keep him within any bounds, inſomuch that the Captains of the peeple were conſtrained to apprehend him, and put him in ho'd, with a band of ſouldiers for his gard in his own houſe; and while all that night moſt part of the peeple did confederate and take Arms in behalf of the Vice-Roy, an unlook't for accident did co-operate to conclude this Tragecomedie by means of *Marco Vitale*, a hardy young man, who was Secretary to *Maſaniello*, who under colour of remedying, did rather foment thoſe tumults and ſtirings, as ſhall be read in the paſſages of the inſuing day.

Tueſday the 16. of Iuly, 1647.

The tenth day.

THe foreſaid *Marco Vitale* being early got out of the Caſtle where the Vice-Roy kept his Court, and where he ſlept that night, and going about nine a clock to Chiaia the next gate to the Caſtle, and royall Palace, this *Vitale* knowing not any thing of what was intended in the behalf of the Vice-Roy againſt his Patron *Maſaniello*, and meeting with ſome armed bands in the way confederated and ligu'd together, he proudly ask'd them, why, and by whoſe authority and licenſe they had taken up Arms? one of the Captains anſwer'd him ſtoutly, 'twas by order of the Viceroy, *Vitale* impertinently replied, Well, well, I am going now to the Market, and thy head ſhall pay for it: The Captain drew out his ſword, and gave him a ſhrewd ſlaſh, which being ſeconded by a Musket ſhot, the infortunate wretch fell down dead, and being put in a ſepulchre in the next Church of S. *Lewis*, among the Minims, the peeple now

now adhering to the Viceroy, drag'd him forth, chop'd off his head, and putting it upon a pole, they drag'd his body up and down the gutters of Naples.

That day was the feaſt of the glorious Virgin of Carmine, a holy Day of very much devotion among the Napolitans, ſpecially among the common people, that Church being ſituated nere the great Market place.

Maſaniello entred into this Church, having a little before ſcap'd out of his irons, where he attended the coming of the Archbiſhop *Filomarino* to ſing Maſſe, and celebrate the day as he us'd annually to do, and he was ſcarce come to the Church door when *Maſaniello* meeting him full butt, ſayed, Moſt eminent Lord, I perceive now that the peeple will abandon me, and go about to deprive me of life. I deſire that for my conſolation, and of all this peeple, a ſolemn Cavalcata be made, together with the Viceroy, with the Collaterall, and all the Tribunalls of the City to this moſt holy Lady, for being thus to die, I ſhall die contented: Therfore I beſeech your Eminence to addreſſe this letter of mine to the Viceroy, the Bishop embrac'd him, and much commended his devotion; and ſuddenly diſpatch't a gentleman to the Palace with the ſayed letter to the Viceroy, and going afterwards to the great Altar of the Lady of Carmine, he lean'd there, intending

ding to ſing Maſſe, the Church being full, and replenith'd with peeple as much as it could hold: *Maſaniello* going up the degrees of the Altar, and taking a Crucifix in his hands, he recommended himſelf with much tenderneſſe unto the peeple; that they ſhold not forſake him, commemorating what he had don for them, he aggravated the difficulty of the deſign, the danger he incountred withall, the hatred of ſo many thouſands by reaſon of his fiery puniſhments, and the concluſion at laſt of the whole buſineſſe in that very Church. Then a little while he fell a doting, and accus'd himſelf of the badneſſe of his life paſt, exhorting ev'ry one to make the like confeſſion before the feet of his ghoſtly Father, that Gods anger might be appeas'd, and becauſe he fell into many ridiculous expreſſions, and ſom ſavouring of hereſie, his gard forſook him; And the Archbiſhop not induring to hear him, being in the very act of celebrating the Maſſe, he wrought ſo much that he got him down, which being don, he did proſtrate himſelf before the Biſhops feet, praying his Eminence that he wold pleaſe to ſend his Chaplain to the Caſtle, to advertiſe the Viceroy, that he was willing to renounce his command unto his Excellence; which the Biſhop promiſing to do, he caus'd him to be conducted to a Dormitory to be dri-ed, for he was all in a ſweat, and to repoſe a-

while,

while, thinking him worthy of compaſſion: ſo the Biſhop return'd to his Palace.

In the mean time *Maſaniello* being refreſhed, and gon out into a great Hall, he was leaning over a Balcone to take the freſh air ſea-ward, ſom hardy gentlemen ruſh'd in, accompanied with much peeple, who having firſt entred into the Church of Carmine, cried aloud, Let the King of Spain live, and let none hereafter under pain of life obey the commands of *Maſaniello*: and going thence to the Cloiſter under pretext to ſpeak with *Maſaniello*, and negotiate with him, they found him almoſt all alone, and hearing ſom body crying *Maſaniello*, the unfortunate wretch meeting with thoſe who were conſpir'd to diſpatch him, he told them, Ye go perhaps in ſearch of me; Behold me here my peeple: So they diſcharg'd four muſquet ſhots at him every one apart; the firſt were *Salvador*, and *Carlo Cataneo* brothers, *Angelo Ardizzone*, and *Andrea Rama*, who were four of the principall that ſlew him: ſo he fell preſently upon the earth, crying after the firſt ſhot, Ah ingratefull traytors! And ſo he breath'd his laſt. Hereupon a butcher came and cut off his head, which being put upon a lance, they went into the Church of Carmine, where there were ten thouſand peeple, and thence to the market place, crying out, Let the King of Spain live,

and

and under pain of life let none henceforth name *Masaniello*. *Masaniello* is dead, *Masaniello* is dead; and discharging many archibuzzes, *ad terrorem* without ball, the common people were so affrighted that they lost their spirits quite; and seeing themselves headlesse, they skulk'd here and there, not daring to do the least outrage unto them who slew their Captain Generall, that was so much fear'd, obey'd, and reverenc'd: Insomuch that they went securely up and down the streets, with his head upon a pole, and the boyes dragging his body up and down the channells and publike wayes, where there was money thrown to them that drew him, by many, specially by the Gentry, who all this while durst scarce peep out of their houses, or appeer abroad publikely: So they got a horse-back, and went to the Castle to attend the Viceroy, and give him the joy, who entertain'd them with infinite demonstrations of contentment. The Archbishop went also thither, who after he had com from the Carmine, had scarce reach'd his own palace, but the tidings of *Masaniello*'s death was brought him, which made him go directly to the Castle to acquit himself of those duties of congratulation which were due to the Viceroy, who sending very strict Orders abroad that the street Captains should be in a perfect equipage and readinesse at his com-

mand,

mand, and that upon pain of life they ſhold not obey any body elſe whatſoever. He commanded to apprehend the complices of *Maſaniello*, as was don; as his wife, his ſiſters, his kinred; and being all made priſoners, they were brought up to the Caſtle. And becauſe his brother *Matteo* was gon abroad to Benevento with more company, to take (as 'twas given out) the Duke of *Matuloni*, there were armed bands diſpatch'd thither to apprehend him, and conduct him to Naples, which was don, and he was committed to the Caſtle, though afterwards to pleaſe the peeple, he with others were ſet at liberty, as ſhall be delared hereafter.

There were armed bands ſent alſo to the market place to bridle the peeple, and gard the goods that were there depoſitated, belonging to divers owners.

Theſe good Orders being given, the Viceroy was exhorted by the Biſhop, and by all the Nobility, and Miniſters Royall, to ſhew himſelf publikely up and down the ſtreets; Whereupon the Biſhop and he mounting on horſe-back, attended by all the Counſellours, Miniſters, Officers, Nobility and Gentry, with all the Tribunalls, being well garded with Horſe and Infantry, they went to the chiefe Church to give God thanks, and the moſt glorious protector of Naples S. *Gennaro*, whoſe

whoſe holy head and blood was taken out and put upon the high Altar, where extraordinary thanks were given for the tranquillity which was re-obtain'd by the death of ſo baſe a fellow, who by the ſecret judgements of God, had made himſelfe ſo formidable, that he terrified the whole City: a cleer inſtrument, it cannot be ſaid otherwiſe, of the juſt indignation of God, being offended with the ſins of that City, who (as ſomtimes he puniſh'd the Egyptians with ſmall contemptible creatures, as flies, and frogs) did correct, humble, and chaſtiſe the City of Naples by ſo vile a Plebean.

From the Church the Cavalcata paſs'd to the Market place, where the Viceroy did again by ſound of Trumpet confirm the Priviledges granted by *Charles the fifth*, together with the Capitulations; he was receiv'd with extreme exultances of joy by all the peeple, who loudly eryed out, *Viva il Re, viva il Duca d'Arcos*; Let the King live, live the Duke of *Arcos*, whereunto others added, Let *Filomarino* live, the reſtorer of his Countreyes peace: they gave alſo thanks to the moſt holy Mother of Carmine, and ſo they returned into the caſtle very joyfull, and afterwards ev'ry one unto his own home.

The ſhops were ſuddenly open'd, the Spaniſh Soldiers took their arms again, and the dif-

diſperſed gards up and down return'd to their former poſts, but that in the caſtle was redoubled with Walloons, and ev'ry one did with exact reverence ſubmit unto the Vice-Roy, to whoſe prudence, patience, and dexterouſneſſe, joyn'd with the vigilanceand indefatigable aſſiſtance of the moſt reverend Archbiſhop, the preſervation of that City may be attributed; for if his Reverence had not ſtrongly and induſtriouſly interpos'd in the buſineſſe, the whole City had been like to have been deſtroyed with fire and ſword, as it will appeare by a copie of the following Letter, written by a Napolitan Cavalier, one of the prudent'ſt Patriots of the whole Town, ſent to a Gentleman a friend of his, reſident at Rome, wherein alſo there is a relation made how *San Gennaro*, the Protector and Patron of Naples, did appeare, which did prognoſticate peace, tranquillity and happineſſe to the Napolitan peeple: The tenor of which Letter was as followeth:

Deare Sir,

THis morning I was to do my obſervance to the L. Cardinall the Archbiſhop Filomarino, *and I have reverenced him as much as poſſibly I could, as Liberator of his Countrey, who after he had done me ſundry favours, told me, that*

Jeſter-

yesternight the popular tumult ceas'd, conducting with himself Tomas Anello the Captain Generall of the peeple, and all Capitulations were subscrib'd and sworn unto, whereof I will send you a copy by the next. This quietnesse was miraculous in a manner, for the many circumstances that attended it, whereof you shall have distinct advise; that which I can say now unto you, is that from the mouth of the Lord Cardinal himself the glorious San Gennaro was seen over the great Church of Carmine, with a sword in his hand, and ther were many persons examin'd upon Oaths about this Vision. His Reverence also saw as he went to the Church of Carmine a most bright star, which gave him undoubted hopes of peace and quietnesse, which God hath pleas'd to restore to this place by his Intercession, for he kept all the while the will of the sayed Masaniello in his fist, as it were, insomuch that he did few things but what his reverence pleas'd and commanded; and he was so prudent, as not to propose any thing, but what was fit to be obtain'd for the universall good. In sum, he hath given unto his Catholic Majesty our Soveraign Lord the Kingdom, and hath so confirm'd it, that for the future there is no fear of any combustions, and this people is so well contented with the aboliſhments of the gabells, that they will be able to defend themselfs against all the world. The sayed Lord Bishop may be said to have given life to all the Nobility; because the enrag'd

rag'd peeple wold have taken away their lifes, he hath given quietneſſe and ſuſtenance to the poor, becauſe bread is made here at thirty ſeven ounces, and all other things are in mighty great abundance, and very cheap: To conclude Sir, a new heaven, and a new earth appears here, and it evidenly appears that the Lord wold have it ſo.

Your moſt devoted, and moſt obliged Servitor.

Aſtorgio Agneſe.

In conformity, and by vertue of the peace aforeſayed, many Nobles and Cavaliers were ſeen to paſſe ev'ry day along the ſtreets to the Caſtle in their Coaches, ſhewing themſelfs unto the peeple, from whoſe ſight they had kept themſelfs hugger mugger before. The Ladies alſo went up and down with their fardingalls, which formerly they durſt not do, by reaſon of *Maſaniello*'s order to the contrary, yet they moderated their expences, and train, ſpecially thoſe who were us'd to gain by the Gabells.

The ſame time that *Maſaniello* was ſlain, ther happen'd two accidents, the firſt was, that the head and foot of *Don Peppo Caraffa* remaining ſtill, expos'd to public view in an iron

grate, upon the gate of *San Gennaro*, with an inſcription, This is the head of *Don Peppo Caraffa di Mataloni*, Traytor to his Countrey, and of the moſt faithfull peeple of Naples, which was don by the command of *Maſaniello*, as was ſayed before in the ſucceſſes of the fourth day. There was ſcarce news had of the death of *Maſaniello*, but that in that confuſion of peeple, four gentlemen adventur'd, being kin to the family of the *Mataloni*, to go boldly to the ſayed gate, and in a commanding way, though ther were 1000. ſoldiers thereabout, they got a ladder, and climing up, they broke the Iron grate with the Inſcription, and took out the head, which they carried in a fair ſilver baſon, cover'd with a ſilk towell, and brought it to the next Pariſh Church, cal'd *San John de Porta*, delivering it to the Curat of that Church, *John Baptiſta Iulino*, and caus'd it afterwards to be put in a leaden box, and that an authentic Inſtrument ſhold be made, *ad futuram rei memoriam*, by a public Apoſtolicall Notary authoriz'd by the Court of Rome, call'd *Don Maria de Juliis:* within the ſayed Church ther were for eye-witneſſes, *Eraſmo Maſtello*, *Gennaro de Pece*, *Gio. Baptiſta Piccirillo*. The four gentlemen who did this hardy act, were *Girolamo Laudata*, brother to the Duke of *Marzano*, and Cavaliers, *Gaſtani* ſons to a *Carrafeſca* mother, *Don Scipion*, *Pie-*

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tro Antonio Raſtaldi; *Gio. Baptiſta d' Affiitto*; whoſe names are inſerted in the ſayed Inſtrument to perpetuity.

The ſecond accident was, that *Maſaniello* a little before his death began to feel the pulſes of the richeſt men up and down the City, demanding of them many thouſands of crowns, becauſe he purpos'd, as he gave out, to make five millions of gold for the King, which he had promis'd to his Excellence already by way of Donative: which millions were effectually to be made up out of the moneys found in the burnt houſes, and a contribution of the Cape Merchants & Citizens of Naples, which he had effected within a few daies, had he not died, therfore 'twas queſtion'd whether his death tended more to the ſervice or diſſervice of Spain.

Amongſt thoſe rich Merchants he had ſent to one *Gaſpar Roomer*, a moſt rich Flemin, who to prevent the firing of his houſe, ſent twelve thouſand crowns unto *Maſaniello*, and ſo retir'd to a very fair houſe, four miles out of the City, a place call'd *la Barra*, carrying with him all his beſt moveables, and goods he had in Naples. To this Marchant he ſent *Savino Converſo* of the Carmine, a great confident of his the ſame Tueſday, the day that he was ſlain; with an order of his in writing, at ſight whereof, he was to conſign unto him 5000 Zecchins;

for the ſervice of his Catholic Majeſty, ſince that he had grown ſo rich out of good bargains he had from the Viceroys from time to time; *Roomer* could not tell how to avoid the complying with his deſires, and obey them; ſo he deliver'd ſo much money in ready gold to the meſſenger, who leaving a receipt behind him, and returning to Naples, he underſtood, as he paſs'd by a little Church hard by the Carmine, of what happen'd to *Maſaniello*, ſo he imbark'd himſelf in a Felluca, and went away with the moneys to Rome; therupon the Merchant ſent ſpies up and down to find him out: at laſt by the help of thoſe of his Order, for he was a Fryer, he had notice where he was, and ſo recover'd much of his money.

That Tueſday in the evening, was brought to Naples the brother of the ſayed *Maſaniello*, and committed priſoner to the Caſtle, together with his mother, and as they paſs'd, all cryed out room, room for the Lady Ducheſſe of *Sarda*; With the brother of *Maſaniello* were brought four heads of his companions, who wold not yeeld themſelfs, but make reſiſtance with muſquet ſhot, and nine were taken alive, the reſt mortally wounded, or put to flight.

In this manner ended the life and Empire of *Maſaniello*, having foretold it himſelf the ninth of July, the week before, being the third day of the Revolution, when going up to the Mar-

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ket place, he told the peeple, that what he did, was for the public benefit of the City, and he knew well, that when he had finiſh'd the work he *ſhold be ſlain, and drag'd up and down the ſtreets of Naples*; yet he deſir'd the peeple ſhold remember him, and they anſwer'd we will all die with thee. And ſo it happen'd, that having confirm'd the intereſts of the City upon Saturday, and caus'd their priviledges, and the confirmation of them, to be ſubſcrib'd and ſworn unto by the Viceroy, and all the Councells, he was the third day after aſſaſſinated, and hal'd up and down the ſtreets; his head was thrown into a ditch, call'd the corn-ditch hard by the houſe of *Ardizzone*, and his body caſt into another ditch between the gates of *Nolana* and *Capoana*.

THE MANIFESTO

Of the moſt

Faithfull peeple of Naples.

THe moſt faithfull peeple of this City and Kingdom of Naples, ſaith, declares, makes knowne, and manifeſts to all peeple of what dignity, ſtate, degree, or condition ſoever they be in Chriſtian Religion, that this moſt faithfull peeple having profeſs'd, and profeſsing ſtill true fidelity to the Catholic Majeſty of their King, and finding themſelves laden with divers exceſsive burthens of heavy Impoſitions and Gabells, equalling almoſt the prizes of the commodities themſelves, and there being no ceſſation of new ones ev'ry yeer by the Miniſters of the ſaid

Catholic Majeſty, the greateſt part whereof were impos'd by the voices of the Nobility and Gentry, and with violence of penall mandates and impriſonments: having alſo within theſe few yeers of War (which his Catholic Majeſty hath had) leavied from them one hundred millions, whereby this moſt faithfull peeple was, and is reduc'd to ſuch an extreme neceſsity, that the greater part of them were ready to famiſh, and the Fathers, Mothers, and Husbands were conſtrained at very low rates to expoſe the moſt dear treaſure of honeſty, and chaſtity of living, by reaſon of thoſe hard and violent exactions of the ſaid Gabells, for which, peeple of all ſexes were caſt into priſons, executed, and forc'd to pay under pain of exceſsive puniſhments, there being promis'd on the contrary to the Nobility, and powerfull perſons, an exemption from the ſaid Gabells and Impoſitions; whereby many of them became extremely rich, by renting and farming the ſaid Impoſitions; The ſaid Nobles and royall Miniſters

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and Officers being permitted further to offend the perſons, and poſſeſſe the goods of the ſaid peeple, inſomuch that a company of poor and little children to whom theſe preſſures were reveal'd, with weak canes and ſticks did appeare before the moſt excellent the Duke of *Arcos* Viceroy of this Kingdom and City, upon the 7. day of July of this preſent yeer, 1647. for to have the peeple eas'd of the ſaid onerous exactions, with whom this moſt faithfull peeple concurr'd with Armes in hand for the defence of their Priviledges, and were permitted without incurring any puniſhment to reſiſt thoſe that were the Authors of theſe burthens and damages: And his Excellency the Viceroy having taken notice hereof, together with the Collaterall and Councell of State and War, was pleas'd to aboliſh the ſaid Gabells and Impoſitions of this City and Kingdom, and alſo in remuneration of the perfect and lively fidelity of this peeple, demonſtrated ſo often by their acclamations, *Let the King of Spain*

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live, as alſo by their actions, affixing the effigies of their ſaid King in all the principall places of the City, whereby their Priviledges were confirm'd, and promis'd to be alſo confirm'd within the ſpace of three moneths by his Catholic Majeſty, giving leave in the interim to this faithfull peeple to keep their Arms ſtill afoot, and all this being ſolemnly ſworn unto by publike ſtipulation in the great Cathedrall Church of Naples, and in the preſence of the moſt Eminent her Archbiſhop *Filomarino*: And this being concluded, and agreed upon, it was treated by ſom of the royall Miniſters, and other male-contented perſons, for their own privat and particular intereſts, to make it appeare that this was don againſt the will of this moſt faithfull peeple: And whereas when they wold have repreſented all this to his Excellence the Vice-Roy in the royall Palace, they were ſuddenly aſſaulted by Musket ſhot and Archibuzzes from the Kings Soldiers, thereupon they were conſtrained to take Armes againe

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for the defence of this moſt faithful peeple the 21. of Auguſt laſt paſt, but alwaies with theſe cries, *let the King of Spain live*, with other demonſtrations of love and Loyalty towards his Majeſty. Whereupon his ſayed Excellency granted new graces and priviledges, remedying alſo thoſe things, which were the cauſes of grievance to this moſt faithfull peeple, and ſo reduc'd again this City to peace and univerſall tranquillity, by the mediation of their moſt reverend Archbiſhop aforeſayed, who went up and down this City on horſeback, aſſuring this moſt faithfull peeple of the ſayed peace and quietneſſe, another ſolemn oath enſuing thereupon from the ſayed Viceroy, within the Church of *Santa Barbara*, which is in Caſtlenuovo, the ſeventh of September, 1647. Now expecting the confirmation of all the ſayed Graces and Priviledges from his Catholic Majeſty, on the firſt of September, the report being going abroad ſuddenly, though doubtfull at firſt, that his Highneſſe, *Don John of Auſtria* his Majeſties

Majeſties Son was to arrive at this Port, with a royall Army, this peeple did run with an univerſall applauſe, thirſting to ſee ſo noble a perſonage, beeing of the blood of her moſt beloved King, and when from day to day they hoped to ſee him, it was repreſented unto them that he wold not diſ-imbarque, if this moſt faithfull peeple wold not lay downe their Armes, which was ſuddenly don, although according to their Priviledges they might have refus'd to have don it; inſomuch that upon Saturday in the morning the fifth of the ſame moneth, there appear'd not one armed perſon throughout the whole City, but there was an univerſall quietneſſe; And as they were greedy to ſee ſuch a Prince from whom they expected graces and favors, upon a ſudden about mid-day this City was occupied by the royall Soldiers by force of Armes, entring into many Monaſteries and Conſervatories, violating Virgins, and committing other exorbitant exceſſes; and at the ſame time the City was aſſaulted, and battered with a-

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bove 8000. Cannon ſhot from the three Caſtles on ev'ry ſide, and by above forty veſſells and Gallies for many days and nights continually, and ſince that time to this, whereby ſo gentle, and noble a City, the garden of Europe, was like to be made even to the ground, with all her moſt noble Edifices, Churches, Monaſteries of both Sexes, with other places of piety, and her Inhabitants extinguiſh'd againſt all piety and Religion; but the bleſſed Lord did not permit that ſuch cruell and fierce acts of his Catholic Majeſties Miniſters ſhold have the effect of their deſires.

Wherefore this moſt faithfull peeple hath been conſtrained to have recourſe to the naturall remedy for their own preſervation, and having no hopes otherwiſe of quietneſſe, or that the royall Miniſters wold perform what they promis'd ſo often; 'twas thought therefore neceſſary to fly firſt to the divine Majeſty, to the moſt glorious Virgin his Mother, and to the bleſſed *San Gennaro*, and to all the other Saints, who are Protectors

tectors of this noble City and Kingdom, ſupplicating and invoking them to aſſiſt her in her juſt defence, praying alſo with entire zeal the holineſſe of Chriſts Vicar, the ſacred Colledge, and Prelates of the Church, the Majeſty of the Emperor, of other Kings and Republiques, of Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Counts, Barons, with all other Dignities and Titles whatſoever, or degrees conſtituted, and every faithfull Chriſtian, that as well by prayer, as all other means they can and ſhall know to be neceſſary, they wold pleaſe to affoord their help and favour, for the protection of this moſt faithfull peeple in their ſaid defence, and beſides the remuneration which they may expect from the goodneſſe of God in an Act of ſo much Juſtice and Piety, this moſt faithfull peeple ſhall be ever bound to do the like or greater curteſies unto them according to their power in all occurrences.

In Naples, Septemb. 17. 1647.

FINIS.